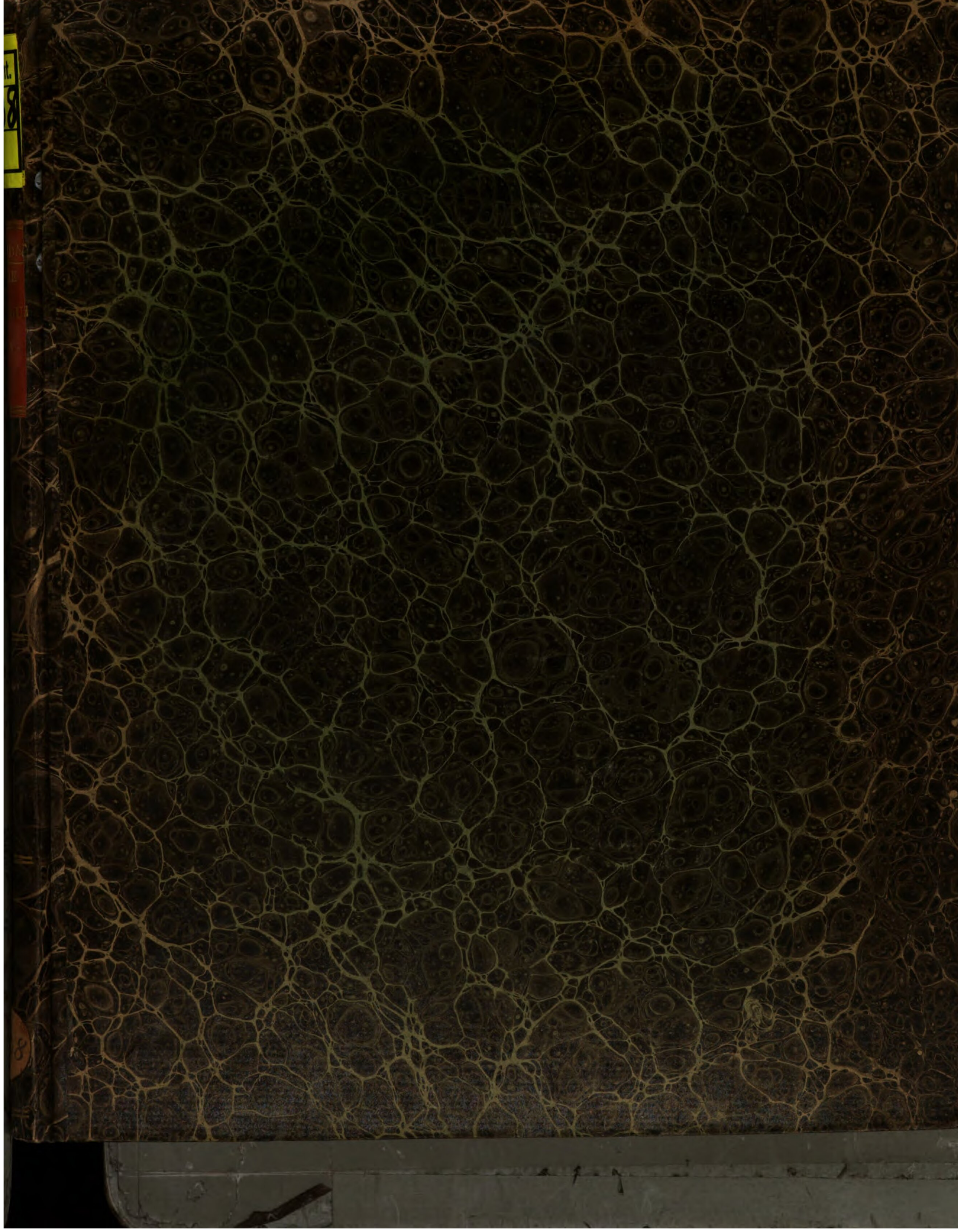




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OBSERVATIONS
ON THE PRESENT STATE
OF
THE PORTUGUESE ARMY

INTRODUCED BY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL

SIR WILLIAM PEARCE

FIELD MARSHAL AND CHIEF OF THE ARMY

1811

LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, Strand.

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By the Author, to be had of the

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AS ORGANISED BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR WILLIAM CARR BERESFORD, K. B.

FIELD MARSHAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THAT ARMY.

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS
AND LAWS OF PORTUGAL,

AND

A SKETCH OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE LAST AND PRESENT YEAR, DURING
WHICH THE PORTUGUESE ARMY WAS BROUGHT INTO THE FIELD AGAINST
THE ENEMY, FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A REGULAR FORCE.

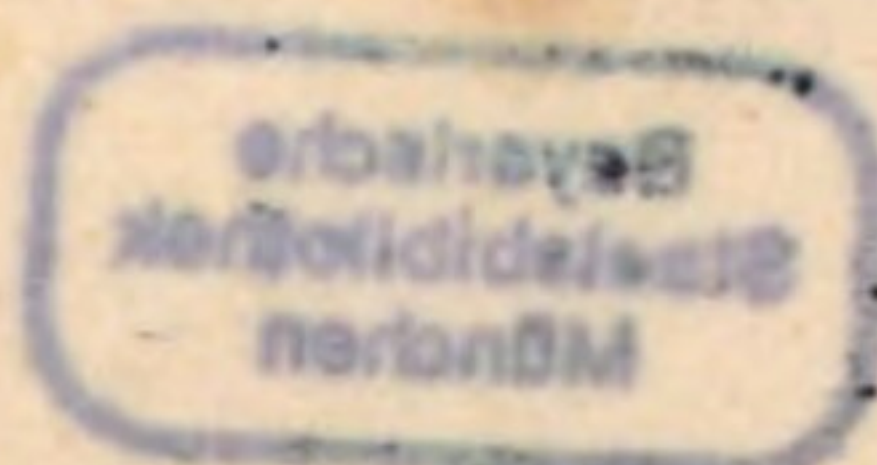
BY ANDREW HALLIDAY, M. D.

London:

PRINTED FOR JOHN MURRAY, 32, FLEET STREET; WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, EDINBURGH;
AND JOHN CUMMING, DUBLIN;

By C. Baldwin, New Bridge Street.

1811.



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OF OBSERVATIONS

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ADVERTISEMENT.

OBSERVATIONS

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OF
OBSERVATIONS

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Some apology may be offered for a few errors of the press, for both of which I hope to obtain some indulgence, when I state that they were hastily thrown together, during

the few leisure moments which could be spared from attending the sick and wounded, I repeat almost say on the field of battle, and committed to the press, during a very limited leave of absence in England; and many of the sheets collected while actually on my way to join the forces again in Portugal.

HAVING served with the Portuguese army for the last two years, I have had every opportunity of observing its progress in discipline and organisation, as also of witnessing the great exertions of Marshal Beresford, and the British officers who were entrusted by the Prince Regent of Portugal with the organisation of his troops: I am well aware, however, that I have been able to give but a very inadequate account of those exertions, or of the success with which they have been crowned; yet as I found a pleasure in noting down the various circumstances as they occurred, I have not hesitated to lay them before the Public. Some of my observations, I trust, are not generally known in this country; and I do hope, that they will tend in a great measure to correct the very erroneous

opinions which have been formed by many, with respect to that army. I might have lengthened my details considerably, and have produced a larger volume, but my object was only to state the facts as briefly as possible.

Some apology may be necessary for the loose style in which these observations are written, as also for a few errors of the press; for both of which, I hope to obtain some indulgence, when I state, that they were hastily thrown together, during the few leisure moments which could be spared from attending the sick and wounded, I might almost say on the field of battle, and committed to the press, during a very limited leave of absence in England; and many of the sheets corrected while actually on my way to join the forces again in Portugal.

London, September 20, 1811.

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HIS EXCELLENCY
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
SIR WILLIAM CARR BERESFORD, K. B.
FIELD-MARSHAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE
PORTUGUESE ARMY,
THESE OBSERVATIONS
ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMY,

&c. &c.

CHAP. I.

Preliminary Observations.

IT is reported, that on the 26th of September, 1810, Marshal Massena was pleased to call together a few of the General Officers of his Army, to consult with them on the propriety of attacking the strong position of the allied British and Portuguese army at Busaco; and that at this consultation a Portuguese Officer, a traitor to his country, represented to the Commander-in-Chief of the French, that the English were few in number, and that the Portuguese army consisted of a parcel of young men, without discipline, who were collected in a hurry, and who would fly on the first appearance of a French soldier.

That the Portuguese army is for the most part composed of *young men* is beyond a doubt; for though Portugal is distinguished in ancient history for its conquests, and celebrated for its gallant armies, the monarchs of the last century seem to have delighted more in works of peace, than in the marshalling of armed men.

When circumstances rendered it necessary, in 1762, for Joseph the First to give the command of his army to the Count Schaumbourg Lippe, this officer found the troops in a most wretched state. The few that did exist were indeed an irregular undisciplined mob. The subaltern officers were appointed by the Captains of companies; and the Captains, although they received their commissions from the King, had not the rank of gentlemen. Such troops might add somewhat to the parade of regal state, but must have been of little avail as a defence to the throne.

The indefatigable exertions of Lippe brought the Portuguese army to a very respectable state of discipline and organization; but when that Officer was banished from the country by Monkish superstition and intrigue, things returned in a great measure to their former wretched condition.

Several attempts have been made within the last twenty years to reorganize this army upon Lippe's plan, particularly in 1793, when General Forbes took the field with six thousand men chosen from the whole force of the kingdom, and in 1802, when the

country was invaded by the Prince of Peace. But all these attempts, weak in themselves, ended in nothing. The Duke D'Afonso, the Marshal General of the Kingdom, was too old to attend to the regulation and management of the army himself, and too obstinate to admit of the interference of any other officer. When General Junot entered Lisbon with a French army, in November, 1807, I believe the whole effective force of Portugal would not have exceeded 10,000 men, though the amount of the army upon paper might have been nearly ten times that number: and yet, small as this number was, the French General appears to have been sufficiently jealous of their existence, as the whole were disbanded by an order of the Marquis of Alorna, the Inspector General and Commander in Chief, dated the 5th of March, 1808.

I cannot exactly say who had the merit of discovering that there was still enough of the ancient spirit of the Portuguese remaining among the body of people to form a regular and efficient army; but certain it is, that as soon as we became more intimately connected with that country, and our Generals had an opportunity of surveying it with a military eye, it became evident that an army might be raised and disciplined, and, with a little assistance, made perfectly equal to the defence of the kingdom against any foreign invader.

Lord Wellington, who, with other qualities, which render him equal to any General of the present day, or even of past ages,

possesses such a knowledge of the human character as is rarely equalled, was soon convinced of the possibility of organising a native army, as also of the great importance of such an army in the peninsular campaigns.

The French army was expelled from Portugal by the treaty of Cintra; but it soon became apparent that no time was to be lost in preparing against a second invasion. The British Ministry, acquainted with the internal resources of the country, pointed out to the Portuguese Government the plan which they ought to pursue, and promptly sent them such assistance as was necessary to bring their resources into play. The troops which had been disbanded by the direction of General Junot were again called upon to join their colours; but these came far short of forming such a force as it was necessary to bring into the field; and, independent of its being required to drill and organise them, new levies were also called for to an immense extent.

The population of Portugal, calculated at one million two hundred and fifty thousand males, was capable of furnishing any number of recruits that could be required; but money to pay these recruits, and a General capable of putting the whole in motion, were not to be found in the Peninsula. For these, the British Government was applied to, and they were readily granted; a loan was negotiated, in England, for the Prince Regent, and Major-General Beresford, an officer

whose superior abilities were just beginning to be developed, was sent out to take the command of the Portuguese forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

On the arrival of General Beresford at Lisbon, in February 1809, he was appointed Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of Portugal, by the Government of that country, and was endowed with very full and extensive powers.

A number of British officers of different ranks were permitted at the same time to join the army of the Prince Regent, and were presented by his Royal Highness with commissions superior to those which they held in the British army. Assisted by these officers, Marshal Beresford began his labours soon after his appointment, and by a firmness and perseverance almost unequalled, he has brought the Portuguese army to its present state of discipline and organisation; or, in other words, has organised the present well disciplined and highly distinguished army of Portugal.

If we consider for a moment the difficulties which General Beresford had to encounter, as a stranger, in a great measure, to the manners and customs of the people he was appointed to command, and unacquainted with the forms as well as whims of the government he had undertaken to serve, and take into account also some military appointments made at home, and which the result has proved to be injurious to the great object in view, as well as the opposition on many points

which he has met with, both in England and in Portugal, we cannot but be surprized that in the short period of eighteen months, and during a state of actual warfare, he could bring this army to such perfection; for certainly not more than eighteen months had elapsed between the formation of this army and their gallant conduct at Busaco.

The following pages are meant to convey to the English reader a just idea of the military force of Portugal; and as I have given the history and present character of each individual regiment composing that force, we shall have a view of its former as well as present state. The reader, however, is not to consider this as a literary publication—it professes to be nothing more than a plain statement of facts: but which, considering our present relations with that country, and the interest which every Briton must take in the struggle of a brave and loyal people for every thing dear to them as men, may in some degree prove amusing, as well as useful.

Before I enter upon the history of the army and of the different regiments, it may be proper to observe, that when Count Lippe was employed to organise the Portuguese forces, in 1762, he formed a code of regulations which were approved of by the King, and which have continued to be the standing law of the army. This code, however well adapted to the period at which it was formed, is at present very defective; and though various alterations and amendments have been made by Marshal

Beresford, his Excellency has not as yet had time to make a complete revisal of the whole; I shall therefore have frequent occasion to refer to those regulations, and I shall quote from the edition of 1795, the latest I have had an opportunity of examining. I shall have to refer occasionally also, to a collection of military laws and instructions, called by the Portuguese, the "Novas Ordenansas," or "Regimentos Militares:" and I shall quote from an edition of this work, in two small volumes, printed in 1797, by order of the Council of War.

* Previous to 1806, each corps was known by the city or district where it had been embodied, or by the name of the Colonel who commanded; but at that period

CHAP. II.

History of the Army.

WHEN General Junot took possession of Portugal, in 1807, the regular military force of that kingdom consisted of four regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, and twenty-four regiments of infantry; together with forty-three regiments of militia, 1500 light troops, and 1300 invalid artillery. When the returns of each corps were added together they formed a respectable numerical force, upon paper. The system, however, upon which this army was formed, viz. for local and garrison duty, rendered it very unequal to active campaigns; and it would appear that the Portuguese Government had become sensible of this, even before the kingdom was invaded by the French; for we find some of the General Officers, in 1806, writing on the best manner of forming an army for the defence of Portugal; as also the War Minister of that day organising and new modelling the then existing forces.*

* Previous to 1806, each corps was known by the city or district where it had been embodied, or by the name of the Colonel who commanded; but at that period

Since 1808, six battalions of light infantry and the Lusitanian Legion, consisting of two pretty strong battalions,* have been

the regiments were regularly numbered. The whole army was divided into three grand divisions, each consisting of so many brigades of cavalry and infantry; and although the regiments were allowed to retain their former uniforms, yet an addition was made of edging of a particular colour, which served to point out the division of the army to which each corps belonged: thus all the regiments which compose the Division of the North have yellow edging; those of the Centre Division have white; and those of the Southern Division red. I have no hesitation in saying that I think the author of these regulations has shewn a great deal of judgment, not only in the manner in which the army is divided and brigaded, but also in the minor details of uniform, &c. The manner in which the rank of officers is pointed out by their uniform appears to me to be extremely good, and I think the difference between the uniform of the troops of the Line and the Militia is also proper. In the Portuguese army an ensign wears an epaulet of fringe upon the left shoulder; a lieutenant wears it upon the right shoulder; and a captain wears two fringe epaulets; a major wears a bullion epaulet upon the left shoulder, and a fringe one upon the right; a lieutenant-colonel wears the bullion epaulet upon the right shoulder, and the fringe upon the left; and a full colonel has two bullion epaulets: all officers, however, from the colonel downwards, wear scale epaulets; a brigadier-general wears two wrought bullion epaulets with one star, his uniform is a plain blue coat with broad gold lace on the collar and cuffs; the major-general has the same uniform, but the collar and cuffs of the coat are embroidered; the lieutenant-general has two rows of embroidery; and the marshal has the whole of the collar and cuffs covered with embroidery, and he also wears embroidered epaulets. These are the most obvious distinctions in the dress of the officers of the Line. The officers of the Militia are distinguished in the same manner, but as the troops of the Line have all gold mountings, and the Militia silver, it is known at once to which service an officer belongs.

* The Lusitanian Legion has just been formed into three battalions of Caçadores, numbered seven, eight, and nine, which, together with other three battalions just forming, will make a light force of twelve separate battalions.

added to the regular forces of Portugal; so that at present the armed force is formed as follows:—

THE FIRST, or CENTRE DIVISION consists of the

First, or Lippe's Regiment of Infantry.

Fourth, or Freires ditto.

Seventh, or Setubal ditto.

Tenth, or Lisbon ditto.

Thirteenth, or Peniche ditto.

Sixteenth, or Veira Tellis ditto.

Nineteenth, or Cascaes ditto.

Twenty-second, or Serpa ditto.

First, or Alcantara Regiment of Cavalry.

Fourth, or Meklemburgh ditto.

Seventh, or Caes ditto.

Tenth, or Santarem ditto.

First, or Lisbon Regiment of Artillery.

First, or Castillo de Vide Battalion of Caçadores.

Fourth, or Beira ditto.

THE SECOND, or SOUTHERN DIVISION consists of the

Second, or Lagos Regiment of Infantry.

Fifth, or First Elvas ditto.

Eighth, or Castello de Vide Regiment of Infantry.

Eleventh, or Penamacor ditto.

Fourteenth, or Tavira ditto.

Seventeenth, or Second Elvas ditto.

Twentieth, or Campo Maior ditto.

Twenty-third, or Almeida ditto.

Second, or Moura Regiment of Cavalry.

Fifth, or Evora ditto.

Eighth, or Elvas ditto.

Eleventh, or Almeida ditto.

Second, or Algarve Regiment of Artillery.

Third, or Estremos ditto.

Second, or Moura Battalion of Caçadores.

Fifth, or Campo Maior ditto.

THE THIRD, or NORTHERN DIVISION consists of the

Third, or First Olivença Regiment of Infantry.

Sixth, or First Oporto ditto.

Ninth, or Vianna ditto.

Twelfth, or Chaves ditto.

Fifteenth, or Second Olivença ditto.

Eighteenth, or Second Oporto ditto.

Twenty-first, or Valença Regiment of Infantry.

Twenty-fourth, or Bragança ditto.

Third, or Olivença Regiment of Cavalry.

Sixth, or Bragança ditto.

Ninth, or Chaves ditto.

Twelfth, or Miranda ditto.

Fourth, or Oporto Regiment of Artillery.

Third, or Tras os Montes Battalion of Caçadores.

Sixth, or Oporto ditto.

These divisions, however, have now no other distinction than in their uniforms. The different brigades which compose them are attached, indiscriminately, to the different divisions of the British army. In speaking of each individual corps, I shall mention, not only the other regiments with which it is brigaded, but also the division of the British army to which it is attached.

Infantry of the Line.

In forming the standing Army of Portugal, Count Lippe determined that there should be only twenty-four regiments of

regular troops, called Infantry of the Line; and in his book of regulations he is at great pains to detail the effective strength of each corps and company. Every regiment was to consist of seven companies, the first company, being commanded by the Colonel of the regiment, was to consist of one hundred and sixteen individuals. The second company was to be commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, the third by the Major, and the other four by Captains, and, with the exception of the first, as stated, were to consist of 114 individuals each, so that the effective strength of each regiment, including a staff of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one chaplain, one auditor, one surgeon, and six assistant-surgeons, together with a drum-major, armourer, and hangman, would be 806, or of twenty-three regimental and fifteen staff-officers, and of 768 non-commissioned officers and men.

Though this was considered the effective strength of a regiment, yet any number of officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, might be attached as *aggragadoes*. It is ordered, however, that all *aggragadoes* are to receive only the half of the pay and allowances received by effectives; and *aggragadoed* officers, although obliged to do the same duty as the effectives of the corps to which they are attached, are always the junior of their respective ranks. The effective strength of each regiment has been doubled since the days of Lippe, yet the system of *aggragadoes* still continues.

The drill and exercise for the infantry, as ordered by Lippe, in his regulamento, having been completely superseded by the instructions printed last year by order of Marshal Beresford, and which instructions are uniformly followed by the Portuguese army, I shall only observe on this part of the subject, before I proceed to give a short account of the present state of each particular regiment, that the Portuguese army being obliged to take the field, almost as soon as Marshal Beresford was appointed Commander-in-Chief, little or no improvement was made, either in the drill or government of the troops for the first six months. As soon, however, as they could return to winter-quarters, after the campaign of 1809, the different brigades were stationed in the several districts, from which they were to draw their recruits, and the business of drilling and forming the corps was set about in real earnest. The British officers, who had already joined the Portuguese service, were distributed among the regiments and brigades by Marshal Beresford, with great judgment; and while his Excellency fixed his head-quarters at Lisbon, and began to reform various abuses which had long existed in the army, the formation and drill of the whole went on with great regularity. Major-General John Hamilton, an old and distinguished officer, was sent out from England to take the immediate superintendence of the drill and exercise of the troops. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Infantry by the Prince Regent, and being active and indefatigable himself, he kept every other

officer at his post. A degree of emulation was excited among the different regiments and brigades; the old and unfit officers were either dismissed from the service, or put upon the reformed list, and young men of merit actively promoted; and so diligently were the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief followed up, that when his Excellency made a tour of the kingdom in the beginning of 1810, he found almost the whole of the troops in a very forward state of discipline. By bestowing praise freely, when it was due, and censure when it could not be avoided, Marshal Beresford kept alive the spirit of emulation, and the army took the field in May, 1810, in very excellent order. Lord Wellington reviewed several of the brigades at Thomar and Coimbra, on his way to the frontiers, and his Lordship did not hesitate to declare, that he had seldom seen a better disciplined or finer body of men.

First Regiment of the Line.

The first Regiment of Infantry of the Line was formed under the personal inspection of Count Lippe, in 1762. It is still denominated his regiment. This corps was raised in Lisbon, and was always considered as holding a more respectable rank in the general line than any other regiment; being considered, in a

measure, the guards of the court, or household troops of the Sovereign. Of late this regiment may have lost somewhat of its dignity, but it has gained considerably in efficiency and discipline. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, who formed the corps in 1809, still remains in the command of it. The first regiment has distinguished itself in several engagements with the enemy during the last eighteen months. It is brigaded with the Sixteenth, another Lisbon regiment; and this brigade, which is commanded by Colonel Dennis Pack,* of his Majesty's Seventy-first Regiment, has been almost always on the advance. During the several attacks on the British position, by the French army, on the third, fourth, and fifth of May last, Brigadier-General Pack's brigade was entrusted with the investment of Almeida; and it was a picquet of the first regiment which the French garrison encountered on their evacuation of that place; the whole of which were found next morning transfixed with the bayonets of the enemy on the very spot they had been placed to defend. It may be necessary, however, to observe here, that this brigade had been relieved from the duty of investment, and ordered to its former position in the line, the day before General Brennier effected his retreat from Almeida.

* Colonel Pack has the rank of Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army.

Second Regiment of the Line.

The Second Regiment of Infantry of the Line was raised in the small kingdom of Algarve, and embodied at Lagos. It forms one of the most efficient corps in the army; being not only complete in point of numbers, but composed of a very fine body of men, and in the best state of discipline. The Second and Fourteenth Regiments are brigaded together, and form what is called the Algarve Brigade. General Hamilton appears to have paid great attention to these two regiments; and they also owe a great deal to Lieutenant-Colonel Le Mesurier, an officer well known in the British army, and who commands the Fourteenth Regiment.

The Algarve Brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Fonseca, a very distinguished Portuguese officer. It is attached to the second division of the British army, and behaved with great gallantry at Albuera.

Third Regiment of the Line.

The Third, or Olivença Regiment of Infantry of the Line, 3d Regt. though in good order, is not so complete as many of the other corps of the army. It has not had the advantage of a British officer to command it; and the district of the kingdom from

which it was recruited is not so famed for producing good soldiers as many of the others. The men from the district of Lamego, of which this regiment was chiefly composed, were not so inured to hardships as those from the mountainous districts, and they have, therefore, suffered severely from sickness. The Third Regiment, with the Fifteenth, forms a brigade, which is commanded by Colonel Spry,* of his Majesty's Seventy-seventh Regiment; and which is attached to the fifth division of the British army.

Fourth Regiment of the Line.

4th Regt.

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry of the Line, having been formed and commanded, for a great number of years, by Gomes Friere, one of the most distinguished officers in the service of Portugal, previous to the invasion of that kingdom by the French army, was always esteemed the first corps in the service. General Friere having been prevailed upon to enter the service of France, the greater part of his regiment left the Peninsula with him; so that when Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, this regiment had to be formed entirely de novo.

* Colonel Spry has the rank of Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, late of his Majesty's Seventy-first Regiment, who had been allowed to enter the Prince Regent's service, was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. He was at great pains to preserve whatever remained of the esprit de corps; and being almost the first British officer appointed to the command of a regiment, he had great choice of recruits; so that the ranks were soon filled up. It is but justice to this distinguished officer to state, that, under his auspices, the new Fourth has continued to be one of the finest corps in the army. The Fourth and Tenth Regiments form a brigade, which is commanded by Colonel, now Brigadier-General, Campbell; and is attached to the second division of the British army. Brigadier-General Campbell and this brigade received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their conduct at Albuera, where, for the first time, they had an opportunity of engaging with the enemy.

Fifth Regiment of the Line.

The Fifth, or Elvas Regiment of Infantry of the Line, was 5th Regt. for a considerable time stationed with the Seventeenth in the garrison of Elvas, where it was formed and organised by Captain Carroll, of his Majesty's Eighty-second Regiment; who has the rank of Major in the Prince Regent's service. The Fifth is one of the best regiments of the army, and, during

the late active operations on the banks of the Guadiana, distinguished itself very particularly. For some time past this regiment has been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, of his Majesty's Royal Regiment. The Fifth Regiment of the line and Fifth Battalion of Caçadores form a brigade, which is commanded by the gallant Colonel Collins, of his Majesty's Eighty-third Regiment, who, in leading on his men at the battle of Albuera, had his right leg carried off by a cannon ball. This brigade is attached to the second division of the British army.

Sixth Regiment of the Line.

6th Regt.

The Sixth Regiment of Infantry of the Line, or, as it was formerly called, the First Oporto Regiment, is another distinguished corps. This regiment was first formed and organised by Colonel, now Brigadier-General, Harvey, (Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's Seventy-ninth Regiment), and has had the good fortune to be commanded by a succession of British officers. When Brigadier-General Harvey was promoted to the command of a brigade, Colonel Ashworth got the command of the Sixth, and when Colonel Ashworth rose to the command of the brigade, the immediate command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, (Captain in his Majesty's Forty-second Regiment).

The Sixth and Eighteenth Regiments, together with the Sixth Battalion of Caçadores, form a brigade, which, on Marshal Beresford's taking the command of the army, was given to the late Colonel William Howe Campbell, of his Majesty's Thirty-first Regiment, who had been permitted to join the service of the Prince Regent, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This distinguished officer fell a sacrifice to the disease of the country at a very early period of life; and it is due to his memory to state, that he appeared to have given his whole soul and mind to the service in which he was engaged. His anxiety and his zeal continued to the last, and he seemed to have equally at heart, the good of the service into which he had entered, and the honour of the country of which he was a subject. Few men lived more respected, and no man died more regretted. He possessed the happy art of rendering duty pleasant, and he was a universal favourite with the Portuguese. At General Campbell's death, Colonel Ashworth was promoted to the command of the brigade. This brigade is not attached to any division of the British army.

Seventh Regiment of the Line.

The Seventh Regiment of Infantry of the Line is also a very 7th Regt. distinguished corps, and composed of a fine body of men, from the town and neighbourhood of St. Ubes. The command

of the Seventh Regiment was given to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Creagh, late of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, early in 1809, and with the Nineteenth, or Cascaes Regiment, it formed a brigade, which was commanded for some time by Brigadier-General Blunt, Colonel of his Majesty's Third Regiment, or Buffs. The Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments of the Line, and the Second Battalion of the Caçadores, form a brigade, which is attached to the seventh division of the army, and commanded by Brigadier-General Colman.

Eighth Regiment of the Line.

8th Regt. The Eighth Regiment of Infantry of the Line was in such a wretched state when Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, that he ordered the few men which belonged to it, to be drafted into other corps, so that it had no share in the campaign of 1809. It was, however, very quickly recruited, and the command having been given to Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, late of his Majesty's Forty-fifth Regiment, it was soon able to take its station in the field. At Busaco, this corps, composed almost entirely of young boys who had not been embodied for more than six months, charged the veteran troops of France in a most gallant manner, and put them to the rout. At present, the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments of the Line form a brigade,

which is attached to the sixth division of the British army, and commanded by Colonel Douglas, who has lately received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army.

Ninth Regiment of the Line.

The Ninth, or Vianna Regiment of infantry of the Line, has 9th Regt. suffered much from sickness, and is therefore not so effective as many of the other corps. It is however in excellent order, and bore a very distinguished part in the battle of Busaco. The Ninth Regiment was formed, and has always been commanded, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton of his Majesty's Twenty-third Regiment. It is brigaded with the Twenty-first, and for some time past this brigade has been commanded by Colonel Champlemond of the Twenty-first Regiment, a most intelligent Portuguese Officer, who was severely wounded at Busaco, while leading on his men to the charge. The Ninth and Twenty-first Regiments are attached to the third division of the British army.

Tenth Regiment of the Line.

The Tenth Regiment has been always known in the army as 10th Regt. the proper Lisbon Regiment. It is not composed of so fine a

body of men as the Fourth with which it is brigaded, but it has always been kept in equally good order.

The Tenth was formed, and always commanded, by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver, of his Majesty's Fourth, or King's own Regiment. This gallant young officer received a mortal wound in the trenches before Badajos, and after lingering for several days in the greatest agony, he died, regretted as a man, and respected as a brave and accomplished officer.

Eleventh Regiment of the Line.

11th Regt. The Eleventh, or Almeida Regiment of Infantry, though for a considerable time rather in the back ground, is now one of the finest corps of the army, and in the very best state of discipline. This regiment, with the Twenty-third, forms Brigadier-General Harvey's brigade, which first distinguished itself in an attack made upon the village of Sobral, by a strong column of the French army, in October last; and which more lately repelled a charge of the enemy's cavalry while marching in line, on the plains of Albuera. No troops in the world could behave with greater firmness than this brigade. The light company of the Eleventh Regiment, under the command of Captain Waldron, distinguished itself also very particularly in the engagement with the rear-guard of the French army at Redinha, in March last.

The Eleventh and Twenty-third Regiments are attached to the third division of the British army.

Twelfth Regiment of the Line.

The Twelfth, or Chaves Regiment of Infantry, is composed 12th Regt. of a very fine body of men, but was not in a state to take the field till lately. It was not recruited so early as most of the other corps, and it is one of those regiments which have never been commanded by a British officer. During the last six months, however, it has been brigaded with the Eighth Regiment, and has been constantly in the field. This regiment has had no opportunity of distinguishing itself in any engagement with the enemy, except at Alhandra, in October last, where the grenadiers of the Twelfth Regiment drove a column of the enemy in a very gallant style.

Thirteenth Regiment of the Line.

The Thirteenth, or Peniche Regiment of Infantry of the 13th Regt. Line, was commanded, till lately, by Colonel, now Brigadier-General, Lobo, Governor of Abrantes, a steady patriot, and most distinguished officer. When General Lobo was appointed Go-

vernor of Abrantes, he was allowed to take his regiment with him, where being shut up within the walls of a garrison, and obliged to labour almost incessantly in the fortifications, it could not be supposed to acquire or maintain that high state of discipline and organisation, observable in most of the other corps. It is, however, composed of a very fine body of men, and now that it is completely under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Don Joaquin de Camara, a most distinguished young officer, I have no doubt but it will soon be equal, in point of discipline and organisation, to any other corps in the service.

The Thirteenth being in garrison is not brigaded with any regiment.

Fourteenth Regiment of the Line.

14th Regt. The Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry of the Line was embodied at Tavira, in Algarve, and is, I believe, taking it altogether, the finest regiment in the service. When I saw this regiment at Chamusca, in February last, it mustered about two thousand five hundred men, upon parade. The Fourteenth has been formed, and altogether organised, by Lieutenant-Colonel Le Mesurier, late of his Majesty's Twenty-first Regiment. I have already observed that this regiment forms, with the Second, what is called the Algarve Brigade. The men from Algarve

appear in general to be much stronger, and, in my opinion, a more martial race than the inhabitants of Portugal. They have more of the Spanish than Portuguese character, and on that account, I think, make better soldiers; and certainly the Algarve Brigade is not surpassed by any in the army.

Fifteenth Regiment of the Line.

The Fifteenth Regiment is called the Second Regiment of Olivença. I believe this regiment has suffered more from sickness than almost any other corps. It was so much reduced in June last, that Marshal Beresford was pleased to order a second battalion to be recruited de novo. The Fifteenth Regiment was formed, and till lately commanded, by Colonel M'Mahon, of his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment. I have already observed that it is brigaded with the Third, or First Olivença Regiment of Infantry.

Sixteenth Regiment of the Line.

The Sixteenth, or Regiment of Viera Tillis, is a corps much celebrated in the annals of the Portuguese army. It is one of those which were sent to France during the reign of General

Junot; yet it was one of those first organised after the expulsion of that General. This regiment was warmly engaged with Soult's army, at Oporto, and received the particular thanks of Lord Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, for its gallant conduct. During the last two years, the Sixteenth Regiment has been almost always engaged in skirmishes with the enemy, and on every occasion has behaved well. It was formed and organised by Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, late of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment; at present it is commanded by Colonel Neil Campbell, of his Majesty's Fifty-fourth Regiment. When the Sixteenth Regiment was on its march from Lisbon to Oporto, in May, 1809, five hundred journeymen shoe-makers left Lisbon in a body, and joined its ranks as volunteers, near Leiria.

The Sixteenth, as already observed, is brigaded with the First Regiment.

Seventeenth Regiment of the Line.

17th Regt. The Seventeenth, or Second Elvas Regiment of Infantry, suffered most severely before Badajoz, during last spring and summer. This corps, which was considered as one of the garrison regiments of Elvas, was never opposed to the enemy in the field, till the investment of Badajoz took place, in April last. In the

different actions, however, in which it was engaged, it behaved most nobly. It is commanded by Colonel Turner, of his Majesty's Royal West India Rangers; but was formed, and in a great measure organised, by the late Major M'Geachy, of his Majesty's Eleventh Regiment.

When Lord Wellington judged it proper to attempt taking St. Christoval by storm, on the evening of the ninth of June last, Major M'Geachy most gallantly volunteered his services to lead on the party. Though annoyed by a galling and destructive fire from the fort, the chosen band pushed on boldly to the breach, which was found neither so practicable as had been conceived, nor so feebly defended. After a brave but ineffectual struggle to gain the fort, our troops were obliged to retire from the trenches. Major M'Geachy had gained the summit of the breach, when, by the bursting of a shell, he was completely cut in two, and fell lifeless into the trench below. He was a brave and intelligent officer; sincerely attached to the profession of arms; and most strict and attentive to the duties of his situation.

Eighteenth Regiment of the Line.

The Eighteenth, or Second Oporto Regiment, is most certainly 18th Regt.

one of the finest regiments in the service, both as an effective corps, and as being composed of a fine body of men. Although it never was commanded by a British officer, it certainly, in point of discipline, is equal to any regiment in the country, and superior to many. Colonel Pampeluna, however, is one of the few native officers, who was not ashamed of his ignorance in the first instance, and who has laboured indefatigably in the formation of his corps. The late General Campbell was also very fond of the Eighteenth, and was at infinite pains to instruct Colonel Pampeluna in his duty, and to bring his regiment forward. There was an emulation kept up betwixt this regiment and the Sixth, which, as I have observed, had the advantage of being commanded by some of the best officers of the British army.

Nineteenth Regiment of the Line.

19th Regt. The Nineteenth, or Cascaes Regiment, is also a fine corps. It was formed and commanded, till very lately, by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, late of his Majesty's Sixth Regiment. Five companies of this corps, led on by Colonel M'Bean, at the battle of Busaco, behaved most gallantly, and are particularly mentioned by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Twentieth Regiment of the Line.

The Twentieth, or Campo Maior Regiment, was sent 20th Regt. with the British troops to Cadiz last year, and has continued in that garrison ever since. A detachment of this corps, under the command of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bush, accompanied the British army to the heights of Barrosa, and, by their gallant conduct, evinced to the enemies of their country, that the brave sons of Lusitania can fight as well in a foreign country as on the banks of the Mondego.

The Twentieth Regiment is not brigaded.

Twenty-first Regiment of the Line.

The Twenty-first, or Valença Regiment, is not so effective as 21st Regt. some of the other regiments; it is, however, in good order, and was particularly distinguished at the battle of Busaco, where it was commanded by Colonel Champlamond, a distinguished Portuguese officer, who received a severe wound in leading on his regiment.

The Twenty-first, as already observed, is brigaded with the Ninth.

Twenty-second Regiment of the Line.

22d Regt.

The Twenty-second, or Serpa Regiment, though composed chiefly of boys, is at present in very excellent order. It is, however, very weak, having lost, during the last winter, not less than 500 men, in the garrison of Abrantes, where it was doing duty. It is one of those corps that were drafted on the first formation of the army, and which were not recruited, till after the whole of the other regiments were complete. It has been formed, and is still commanded, by Lieutenant-Colonel John Watling, Brevet-Major in his Majesty's Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Twenty-third Regiment of the Line.

23d Regt.

The Twenty-third, or Almeida Regiment, is a very complete and well-organised corps, and is considered as one of the finest regiments in the service. I have already mentioned the gallant conduct of this corps, when speaking of the Eleventh Regiment. The Twenty-third is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stubbs, who has the Portuguese rank of Colonel, and who has great merit in bringing his corps to such perfection.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Line.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was embodied at Bragança; and 24th Regt. when Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, it was given to Colonel Cox. When this officer was appointed Governor of Almeida, he was allowed to take his regiment with him. At the fall of Almeida the Twenty-fourth became prisoners of war with their gallant leader. But the greater part of the corps having escaped from the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean was removed from the Nineteenth Regiment, and sent to organise it a second time. This gallant young officer had scarcely time to collect the scattered fragments of the regiment before the division of General Silveira, to which it was attached, was attacked by a very superior French force under General Claparade. Silveira was obliged to retreat, but not without annoying the enemy considerably. The remains of the Twenty-fourth were several times engaged. They fought like lions, and had several officers killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, their leader, dangerously wounded.

The Twenty-fourth, having been appointed to garrison-duty, is not brigaded at present, but continues attached to that Division of Militia, which is commanded by Major-General Silveira.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

The Regiments of Portuguese Cavalry, I have already observed, are twelve in number; and when Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, they were in a very wretched state. His Excellency has bestowed a great deal of attention upon this part of his military force; I do not think, however, that their progress has been equal to that of the Infantry, except in those regiments which have been under the immediate direction of British officers. The difficulty of procuring horses has rendered the extension of this force impossible; nay, several of the regiments remain still dismounted, so that even the whole kingdom of Portugal, at present, cannot mount twelve regiments of Cavalry. The regiments which have been organised are in excellent order, and, wherever they have had an opportunity of engaging with the enemy, have distinguished themselves.

When Marshal Beresford set about organising this force, he appointed Count de Sampayo, a very distinguished officer, Inspector-General of the Cavalry, and those British cavalry officers, who had joined the Prince Regent's service, were distributed among the different regiments. A few rules and regulations,

similar to the British cavalry regulations, were drawn up and printed by order of his Excellency, for the guidance of the officers of this service, and the organised regiments are now, in every respect, similar to the British cavalry, and manœuvre upon the same principles.

In Count Lippe's regulations for the cavalry, the regiments are formed upon a very low scale. Each troop was to consist of only three officers, five non-commissioned officers, a trumpeter, a farrier, and thirty men; and as a regiment consisted of only eight troops, the effective strength of each corps was not more than thirty officers and non-commissioned officers, and 240 men. This establishment has been increased at different periods, and when the whole were reduced in 1808, the effective strength of each regiment was 470. This establishment was further increased by Marshal Beresford to 520, and I believe the whole are very complete in men. The Portuguese, however, are not calculated to excel in this species of service. The men are too indolent to attend to their horses, and the country certainly does not produce forage for any great number of cavalry: Gomes Freir de Andrade, whose book is by far the best which I have seen on the formation of an army for the defence of Portugal, though he admits the necessity of a considerable cavalry force, does not propose to form more than eleven regiments of native troops of about 500 rank and file each.

First Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

1st Regt.

The First Regiment of Cavalry was formerly known in the Portuguese army by the name of the Alacantara Dragoons, from its being a Lisbon regiment, and almost always quartered in the barracks there. It is at present in a very effective state. The First and Seventh Cavalry were formed into a brigade; and the command of it given to Mr. Seddan, a gentleman who had formerly been an officer of dragoons in this country, and who was sent out to Portugal with the rank of Brigadier-General. He certainly bestowed a great deal of pains in the organisation of this brigade, while he remained in the country; but he quitted the service of the Prince Regent before his brigade was completed. This brigade, under the command of Colonel Otway, late of the Eighteenth British Light Dragoons, has distinguished itself very much in several affairs with the French cavalry, near Badajos; and particularly the First Regiment, which happened to be principally engaged. The First and Seventh are attached to the light cavalry division of the British army.

Second Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

2d Regt.

The Second, or Moura Regiment of Cavalry, being deficient

in horses, is not in in such order as the First Regiment; and has never been able to take the field with the Allied Army.

Third Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Third, or Olivença Regiment, is also incomplete; and 3d Regt. therefore not able to take the field with the army.

Fourth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Fourth, however, or Regiment of Mecklenburg, was 4th Regt. amongst the first regiments able to take the field. The command of this corps was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, late of his Majesty's Seventh Light Dragoons. It was recruited in Lisbon; and by the exertions of this officer, it was capable of joining the army very early in 1810. The Fourth and Tenth are brigaded together; and are under the orders of Colonel Otway. This Brigade is at present doing duty with the cavalry division of the British army, which is commanded by General Slade.

Fifth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Fifth, or Evora Regiment, having been given to Lieute- 5th Regt.

nant-Colonel John Brown, late of his Majesty's Seventh Light Dragoons, was soon completed and able to take the field. Colonel Brown has been removed to the command of the Eighth. The Fifth and Eighth form a brigade, which, till lately, was employed with the Spanish army, in the Estramaduras. This brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Maddon, a gentleman who formerly was in the British service; but who, without any present British rank, was sent out as a Brigadier to Portugal.

Sixth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

6th Regt. The Sixth, or Bragança Regiment, was very actively employed till lately in the North of Portugal; but being very incomplete in horses, it has been ordered to Lisbon to recruit.

Seventh Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

7th Regt. The Seventh, or Proper Lisbon Regiment, is certainly one of the most complete regiments in the service, and is in a very excellent state of discipline. It is at present commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Watson.

Eighth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Eighth, another very complete corps, was formerly 8th Regt. known as the Regiment of Elvas. In an affair near Badajos, when the whole of the army of the late Marquis Romana was cut off by the French, this regiment, led on by Colonel Brown, behaved most nobly, and cut its way through the columns of the enemy. I have already observed that this regiment, with the Fifth, forms the brigade of Brigadier-General Maddon.

Ninth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Ninth, or Regiment of Chaves, was kept on the northern 9th Regt. frontiers, till the spring of 1810; when with the other corps composing the brigade of the north, viz. the Sixth and Twelfth, it was sent to Lisbon to be organised. Being, however, very complete in men, but very deficient in horses, it was dismounted, and sent to Abrantes to do garrison duty. It is now stationed in the garrison of Elvas.

Tenth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

The Tenth, or Santarem Regiment, has been completely 10th Regt.

formed de novo, since Marshal Beresford took the command of the army; and considering that it is wholly composed of young recruits, and has been almost constantly on the move, since the spring of 1810, it is in most excellent order. This regiment having been brigaded with, and always quartered near, the Fourth, owes its present excellent state to the instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the zeal and activity of its commanding officer, the Viscount Barbasena.

Eleventh Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

11th Regt. The Eleventh, or Almeida Regiment, though not complete in horses, has been a good deal employed in the Upper Beira, and in the frontiers with the army of General Bacellar.

Twelfth Cavalry Regiment of the Line.

21th Regt. The Twelfth, or Miranda Regiment, has remained dismounted at Lisbon, since its return from the frontiers, in March, 1810.

OF THE PORTUGUESE ARTILLERY.

Count Lippe, considering the defence of Portugal to depend

much more upon the strength of his frontier garrisons, than the operations of a moveable army, was at great pains to organise a proper artillery force. He formed the four regiments which still exist, as also the independent companies, which were stationary in their respective forts. In the organisation of this department of the army, he was materially assisted by the French Marshal Valleriois, and the English Colonel, Ferriar; officers still remembered and respected in Portugal. The first, while Governor of Elvas, constructed the famous bomb-proofs, called FORT LE LIPPE, and the second, while Colonel of the regiment of artillery of Valença, was employed in arranging and forming the other three regiments, which were then embodied.

The First Regiment of Artillery, being considered the regiment 1st Regt. of the court, was formed to garrison the castles and forts of the province of Estramadura. The head-quarters were stationary in Lisbon, as its duty was confined to the capital and sea coasts adjacent.

In like manner, the Second Regiment, which was formed in Al- 2d Regt. garve, had its head-quarters at Fara, and was entirely occupied in the defence of the castles and forts in that detached kingdom.

The Third Regiment of Artillery had its head-quarters at Es- 3d Regt. tremos, and was employed in the garrisons on the frontiers of Alentejo and Beira Baixa.

The Fourth Regiment was resident in the forts on the north- 4th Regt. ern frontiers, and had its head-quarters at Oporto.

Besides these regular artillery regiments, there were also, as already observed, Independent, or rather Invalid Artillery Companies, which were always stationary in their several forts; for though the regiments were seldom moved from their districts, they might be moved at pleasure, from fort to fort.

When Marshal Beresford took the command, he ordered detachments from the several regiments to be formed into brigades, and that these several brigades, consisting of one or two companies each, should be attached to the several divisions of the army. In the first arrangement, the brigades had only three and six pounders, twelve of which were considered as forming a battery. His Excellency has since ordered, that they should also have light nine-pounders. Those brigades of flying artillery have been joined to the British artillery, and are with it dispersed among the different divisions of the allied army. At Busaco and Albuera, and on every occasion when they have had an opportunity of coming into action, the Portuguese artillery have distinguished themselves very much.

It would appear, that at the time the artillery corps was first organised in Portugal, the British ordinance department was taken as a model. The artillery and engineers are under the same government, and are commanded by a general officer, who holds a rank in the state somewhat similar to that of our Master-general of the Ordinance.

The Light Troops of the Line, or Caçadores.

The importance of Light Troops in the defence of Portugal Caçadores having been early ascertained, no time was lost after Marshal Beresford got the command of the army, in organising the battalions which at present exist. They had, indeed, been formed on the restoration of the kingdom, but were in a very inefficient state at the time the British officers entered the service. From its being a favourite service with the natives, and great pains having been taken with the battalions in the first instance, their late gallant conduct is less to be wondered at. The Marquis of Alorna had a corps of light troops, which was called the Legion, previous to the arrival of the French army; but I am at present uncertain whether they were disbanded or sent to France.

The First Battalion of the present Caçadores was formed at 1st Batt. Castello de Vide, by Colonel George d'Avelens, about the month of October, 1808; and has still remained under the command of this distinguished officer, but has been organised, in a great measure, by Major Algeo, of his Majesty's Thirty-fourth Regiment. The First Caçadores, with the Third, have always been in advance with the light division of the British army, under the

command of Brigadier-General Crawford; and during Massena's retreat from Santarem, this battalion was frequently engaged with the enemy, and had the honour to receive the particular thanks of Lord Wellington, for its gallant conduct.

2d Batt. The Second Battalion was embodied at Moura, by Colonel Bilston, who now commands the Third Infantry of the Line. It has since been organised by Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, of his Majesty's Twenty-eighth Regiment. I am sorry to observe, however, that this corps is by no means in such high order as the other battalions, and is very far behind in point of discipline.

The Second Battalion of Caçadores is attached to the brigade of infantry, composed of the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments.

3d Batt. The Third Battalion was embodied by a brother of the present General Silveira, at Villa Real; but the command of it was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, late of his Majesty's Ninety-fifth Regiment, early in 1809. The exertions of this officer have certainly been most successful, as the Third Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores is certainly as fine a body of light troops as exists in any country. At the Coa, at Busaco, and at Redinha, the heroes of this battalion have distinguished themselves against the enemies of their country; and their gallant conduct has been

frequently mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief. They have always acted with the light division of the British army.

The Fourth Battalion was embodied at Visseu, by Colonel 4th Batt. Luis de Rigo. It is also a very fine corps, and in excellent order. This battalion has been organised by Major Williams, of the Eighty-first Regiment, and is attached to Brigadier-General Pack's brigade.

The Fifth was embodied at Campo Maior, by a Colonel Mo- 5th Batt. zinho, brother to the present Adjutant-General. It was first organised by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of his Majesty's Third Regiment, or Buffs, and is at present commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Creagh, who had the merit of forming the Seventh Infantry of the Line. This battalion is attached to the Fifth, or First Elvas Regiment of Infantry.

The Sixth Battalion was formed at Oporto. It is composed 6th Batt. of a fine body of men, and was put into excellent order by the late Major White, of his Majesty's Twenty-Seventh Regiment; who, in the prime of life, fell a sacrifice to the malady of the country, at Torres Vidras, in March, 1811. This battalion is attached to the Oporto Brigade, and is at present commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sebastian Pinto.

Of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.

Lusitanian
Legion.

This legion, as already observed in a note, has been formed into three battalions of Caçadores, which are numbered Seven, Eight, and Nine; yet, the formation of this corps is so honourable to the character of a distinguished British officer, and its services have been so meritorious, that I cannot pass it over in this detail of the army. About the same period that Sir Arthur Wellesley left England with the expedition for the Peninsula, Sir Robert Wilson proceeded to Oporto, where the brave inhabitants had already revolted from the yoke of their lawless invader, and were rallying around the standard of their legitimate sovereign. Sir Robert was appointed to a command by the Bishop of Oporto, and immediately set about organising this corps, which he denominated the Loyal Lusitanian Legion. Without pay and without resources, this legion was able to take the field and to keep some of the best corps of the enemy's army in check, at a time too when even the British nation began to despond, and Spain and Portugal were given up as lost. Sir Robert Wilson marched with this corps to Cidade Rodrigo in the latter end of 1808, and from thence extending his excursions sometimes to Salamanca, he

kept the enemy in continual alarm, and very often intercepted their convoys of money and supplies. When Soult advanced upon Oporto in March, 1809, with a French army, the second battalion of the Legion, under Baron D'Eben, with a few half-armed peasantry, arrested his progress at Carvallas d'Este, and repelled his attacks for three successive days. Its subsequent gallant conduct at Oporto, Puerto de Barros, and on every occasion when they came in contact with the enemies of their country, is well known. It is said, that Sir Robert Wilson intended to complete this corps to ten thousand men; but this, from the want of proper encouragement, he was unable to accomplish.

Sir Robert quitted Portugal in the latter end of 1809, and the command of the Legion devolved upon Baron D'Eben, under whom it lost nothing of its former reputation.

At the time the Legion was formed into Caçadore Battalions, it consisted of two regiments or battalions. The First, which acted with the army of the north, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Offley, of his Majesty's Twenty-third Regiment. The Second Battalion was attached to Major-General Cole's division of the allied army, and was commanded by Lieutenant-General Hawkeshaw, late of his Majesty's Thirty-first Regiment. Both the battalions were in excellent order; and the Second was certainly composed of the finest body of men in Portugal. Baron D'Eben, who formed this battalion in 1808, had been at great

pains in selecting his recruits; and they were chiefly young men from the Upper Douro. Three battalions of Caçadores, in addition to those formed of the Legion, to be numbered Ten, Eleven, and Twelve, are organising. The command of these battalions has been given to officers known and distinguished in the service; and there is no doubt but that every exertion will be made to bring them into the field as early as possible.

CHAP. III.

History of the Irregular Army of Portugal.

THE irregular force of Portugal is composed of the Militia and Ordenanza. The first is formed of the farmers and inhabitants of the country, capable of bearing arms in the field, and who can be removed from their districts with the least inconvenience to agriculture; while the last comprehends every male vassal, who has reached the years of manhood, and is not a member of the church, the regular army, or the militia.

Of the Militia.

At present there are forty-eight regiments of Militia in existence; which, like the regular army, are divided into three grand divisions.

The FIRST DIVISION consists of the regiments of

Lagos,

Tavira,

H

Beja,
 Evora,
 Villa Viçosa,
 Portalegre,
 Castello Branco,
 Idanha,
 Covilhaô,
 Arganil,
 Tondella,
 Viseu,
 Lamego,
 Arouca,
 Trancoso, and
 Guarda.

The **SECOND DIVISION** is formed of the four regiments raised in Lisbon and its suburbs, and the regiments of

Torres,
 Santarem,
 Thomar,
 Lousaô,
 Setubal,
 Alcaçar,
 Leiria,

Soure,
 Aveiro,
 Oliveira d'Azemis,
 Figueira, and
 Coimbra.

While the THIRD and last DIVISION is formed of the regiments of

Feira,
 Porto,
 Guimarens,
 Barto,
 Mayo,
 Penafiel,
 Braga,
 Villa de Conde,
 Barca,
 Barcelas,
 Arcos,
 Vianna,
 Chaves,
 Villa Real,
 Bragança, and
 Miranda.

Marshal Beresford has not interfered much with the Militia, so that they are governed upon the old system. The Secretary at War, Don Miguel Pereira Forjas, is Inspector-General of that force. But, though the Commander-in-Chief has not interfered with the internal economy of the Militia, he has compelled them to be useful; and during the last two years they have often been engaged with the enemy. At the beginning of the campaign, they certainly did not behave so well as was expected: they wanted that organisation and discipline which gives confidence to the soldier. Of late, however, they have improved very much; and the gallant conduct of the Militia, under Brigadier-General Trant, in the retaking of Coimbra, will be long remembered.

Of the Ordenanzas.

Ordenanzas. The Ordenanzas, or Armed Peasantry, I have already observed, include the whole male population of the country, which is not connected with the church, the regular army, or the militia. This description of force is governed by laws peculiar to itself, and which have not been altered for a century.

The law directs, that in every city, town, or village, where the lord of the manor resides upon the spot, he, by virtue of his rank in life, is Captain-Major of the Armed Inhabitants,

or Ordenanza, of that city, town, or village: and should the lord of the manor not reside upon his property, the chief-magistrate of the city, town, or village, is obliged to act as Captain-Major, until the King shall appoint some person. The first duty of this officer is, to number the male inhabitants of his district, and to divide the whole into companies of 250 men each. As soon as the companies are numbered, the chief magistrates of the district are obliged to meet the Captain-Major in the public hall of the city, town, or village which forms the district, and there elect the Captains who are to command the companies, as also an officer with the rank of Major, and who is styled "Sargento Mor," whose duty it is to superintend the organisation of the different companies under the Captain-Major, and to command the district in the absence of that officer. The Captains of companies appoint their own subaltern officers, subject to the approval of the Captain-Major.

Before any Captain-Major can act as such, he is obliged to take an oath before the Corregidor of the commarca, (a civil magistrate similar to the high sheriff of a county in England,) that as he has been elected by his sovereign, Captain-Major of the district, and of the people which have been armed by His Majesty for the defence of the same, that he will always have the inhabitants of the said district ready for the service of His Majesty, and prepared to defend that district, city, town, or village. He is obliged to swear also,

that he will at all times obey the orders of his prince, respect the laws of his country, and assist their execution, and that, with the people of his district, he will defend it, or make war in whatever manner the sovereign may direct; and that he never will employ the said inhabitants, either together, or any part of them, in any particular service of his own, nor in the service of any of his relations, and that they shall only be commanded by him for the service of the king, and to guard fulfil, and obey whatever instructions or orders he may receive from the sovereign.

The Captains of companies, on being elected, have also to make oath before the Captain-Major, that they will always have the company under their command, ready for the service of the King, and for the defence of the city, town, or village to which it belongs; as also that they will obey the laws, and that they will not employ the people in their own private affairs.

Every person above sixty years of age is excused from serving in the companies of Ordenanza, provided the Captain-Major thinks he is unable to carry arms. Every company is divided into squads of twenty-five men, and each squad is commanded by a corporal, who must be a man well acquainted with every individual of the twenty-five which he is appointed to govern. The corps or brigade, as it is called, must consist of as many companies as the inhabitants of the district will make up; but the effective strength of every company is one captain,

one ensign, one serjeant, an officer similar to an English bailiff, called in Portuguese "Meirinho" a clerk, ten corporals, and 250 men. Every captain of a company has his own colours, and a drummer; and it is ordered, that as often as the company shall march out in battle array, that the captain shall give the colours to the ensign; the captain is also allowed to make one of his own servants drummer, provided he has him properly instructed.

These companies are formed, it must be observed, of the lower classes of the people; the higher classes and all those who are able to keep a horse are formed into troops, and are called the mounted Ordenanza. The troops and companies are trained to arms by their respective Captains once or twice a month, and twice in every year the whole force of the district is assembled by the Captain-Major, and inspected by him. The manner in which the Ordenanza of the district are called together on an emergency, is somewhat similar to that used for the assembling of the clans in the Highlands of Scotland in feudal times.

Every man in the kingdom is a soldier of one sort or other, and obliged to have arms in his possession, either for the defence of the particular spot on which he exists, or of the state, of which he is a member; those peasants who have not fire arms have pikes, or a long pole with a bayonet fixed on one end. During the last year the Ordenanza of Portugal cut off an

immense number of the French troops. Instances of their cruelty are frequently repeated; but if we consider for a moment the sufferings which they have undergone, the ruin which has been heaped upon them by the invading army, their conduct must cease to appear as cruel: can a father see his house burnt, his goods pillaged, and his daughters violated, and not sigh for revenge? Indeed I am more astonished at the very great moderation of the Portuguese peasantry, than at the cruelties which I have heard recounted; and having been an eye-witness of the wanton cruelty of the French army, I feel it a duty to publish to the world, that when Massena was retreating from Portugal, his army was so horribly licentious, that in one house between Thomar and Perache, they shot the father! hung the son! ravished, and afterwards cut the throat of the mother! and inhumanly butchered two innocent babes!!! When a British officer entered the house, a short time after this transaction, the mother had still enough of life remaining to point to the objects around her, and to tell the horrid tale. All these acts of barbarity were committed, because this devoted family had no money to give—no hidden treasure to discover.

ARTICLE V.

Any officer or soldier found guilty of using expressions during an engagement, which can tend to intimidate the men, is to be shot.

ARTICLE VI.

Any officer or soldier found guilty of forcing a sentry, is to be shot.

ARTICLE VII.

All non-commissioned officers are to obey and pay proper respect to the commissioned officers.

ARTICLE VIII.

All quarrels and disputes among soldiers are forbidden, and any soldier found guilty of killing his comrade in a dispute, is to suffer death.

ARTICLE IX.

Soldiers sent on duty are to execute the orders they receive at every risk.

ARTICLES X. XI. XII.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers found guilty of getting drunk while on guard, or of producing disturbances, are to be punished according to the judgment of the Court-Martial.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE XIII.

No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, is to enter a garrison except by the proper gates. Disobedience of this Article, death.

ARTICLE XIV.

If any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be convicted of having deserted from the service during war, he shall suffer death: if convicted of having deserted during peace, he shall be sent to work at the fortifications for six years.

ARTICLE XV.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, found guilty of conspiring against the state, shall suffer death.

CHAP. V.

Articles of War and Military Punishments.

THE Articles of War of the Portuguese army are twenty-nine in number, and as it is strictly ordered that every person connected with that army, of whatever rank or denomination, is to be guided and judged of by these Articles, I trust I shall be doing a service to those British Officers who may not have an opportunity of consulting them in the original, by giving a short abstract of each Article in these observations..

The Articles of War are ordered to be read to the troops once in every five days, that is, on the days on which they receive their pay; for, instead of being paid weekly and in advance as the British troops are, the Portuguese troops receive their pay every fifth day, but not till five days pay is due; the Auditor, a kind of Judge-Advocate attached to each regiment, is bound not only to read, but to explain the Articles of War

fully to every soldier in the ranks, and to every recruit on his joining the corps.

ARTICLE I.

Determines that if any officer or soldier shall be found guilty of having opposed or disobeyed his superior officer on service, he shall be sent to work at the fortifications; but if the opposition or disobedience occurred while under arms, the offender shall be shot.

ARTICLE II.

If any officer or soldier shall give false information to his superior officers, knowing it to be false, he shall be expelled from the service with disgrace.

ARTICLE III.

Any officer or soldier found guilty of quitting his post before the enemy, without leave, is to be shot.

ARTICLE IV.

Any officer or soldier found guilty of cowardice, to be shot.

himself, and in a great measure to support himself; for the Militia have only half the allowance of pay and rations of the troops of the Line, and that only when on duty out of their own district. The few old men and boys that remain in the district after the regiments of the Line and Militia are completed, constitute the companies and corps of Ordenanza.

When Marshal Beresford began to complete the different regiments, the recruits were sent at once to their several corps, and then were drilled and formed; but on the army taking the field in May, 1810, his Excellency made choice of the island of Peniche for a recruiting depôt. He appointed Colonel Blunt of the Buffs, a very distinguished officer, who had entered the Prince Regent's service with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command this depôt, and gave him the commission of Inspector-General of the Recruiting Service. Since this depôt was organised, the whole of the recruits for the Infantry of the Line and Light Troops have been sent to it; and under the superintendence of General Blunt, they have been drilled and organised by officers and non-commissioned officers from their respective regiments, and sent to join their comrades in the field.

That this institution has been of the very greatest utility to the army is beyond a doubt, and it does equal credit to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the officers who have been employed in its organisation; but it is to be regretted that a

healthier place could not be procured with the other advantages of the Island of Peniche, as certainly a great number of the unfortunate recruits have fallen a prey to the epidemic of that swampy spot, which no doubt acted with double effect upon the depressed, half starved, and ill treated peasants sent as recruits to this depôt.

The recruiting depôt under General Blunt has lately been removed to Mafra, a healthier and better place; but unless the recruits undergo a strict medical examination on their being first levied, the depôt will never be healthy, nor will it be possible to keep the army effective: the sick, the lame, and the lazy are all crowded into the same dungeon when recruited by the Captain-Major; contagion is generated, and very often those, and those alone, who were fit for the service are carried off by disease.

CHAP. IV.

Recruiting Service.

THE six grand divisions or provinces which compose the kingdom of Portugal are subdivided into Commarcas, Termas, and Fregusias; and these, in a military point of view, are generally governed by the Captains-Majors, or Captains of Ordenanza, who are again immediately under the command of the General of the province. It is evident from the duties of those Captains, already briefly detailed, that they must be perfectly acquainted with the number and description of the inhabitants of the district which they command. It is therefore a part of their duty to levy recruits for the regular army. The verb *to recruit*, as understood in England, will not apply in Portugal; men are not levied there by bribes of money, and beat of drum—the process is far more simple. The King ordains that the First Regiment of the Line shall consist of 2000 men. The Colonel finds upon examining his returns that 700 men are wanted to complete that number; he states this to the General of the province, who immediately issues an order to the Captain-

Major of the district from which the First Regiment is recruited to send 700 young men to that corps; the Captain-Major, or his deputy, passes a review of the district, picks out 700 young men, sends them to prison for a few days, *to tame them*, and as soon as the whole are collected, marches them off under an escort of his Ordenanza troops to the head-quarters of the First Regiment. These lads, as soon as they join the regiment for which they were recruited, are divided among the several companies of the corps, and are immediately sworn in; they have no option but to take the oath, and if they leave the corps for four-and-twenty hours after being sworn in, without leave, they are deserters, and as such they are liable to be shot. Let Englishmen read this and then talk of their sufferings.

Such is the manner in which the troops of the Line are recruited. With respect to the Militia, it is managed much in the same way; the government determines on the number of regiments, and the strength of each corps; the provinces are divided into as many districts as it is determined there shall be regiments; the gentleman who is appointed Colonel of the corps, reviews his district, and having marked down the names of those he conceives necessary to complete his regiment, they are immediately called together, sworn in, and embodied; there is no excuse, no balloting, or bounty, the peasant is obliged not only to become a Militia-man, but also to clothe

ARTICLE XVI.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier found guilty of having spoken disrespectfully of his superiors shall be sent to work at the fortifications.

ARTICLE XVII.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, found guilty of being discontented with his pay, quarters, or uniform, is to be punished as a conspirator.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall be convicted of stealing, is to be severely punished; but if convicted of stealing what belongs to the King, he shall suffer death.

ARTICLE XIX.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who is found guilty of not taking care of his horse and accoutrements, shall for the first and second time be severely punished, but for the third time he shall suffer death.

ARTICLE XX.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier found guilty of neglecting his arms and accoutrements, or of losing or lending them, is to be severely punished.

ARTICLE XXI.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who is found guilty of contracting debts, or of concealing his debts from his officer, is to suffer severe corporal punishment.

ARTICLES XXII. XXIII.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier found guilty of forging a passport is to be severely punished.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall be found guilty of having committed a crime while drunk, shall suffer double the punishment he would have suffered had he committed the same crime when not drunk.

ARTICLE XXV.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who is found guilty of feigning disease, or of having wilfully rendered himself unfit for service, is to be banished to Africa for life.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Soldiers found guilty of borrowing money from their companions, are to be punished.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall marry without leave of his Colonel, is to be punished.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Any officer found guilty of peculation, is to be expelled from the service, and obliged to pay back whatever he obtained unlawfully.

ARTICLE XXIX.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, are to regulate their conduct by the strict rules of virtue, candour,

and honesty; they are to fear God, reverence and love their King, and execute with exactness all orders which they may receive from any of their superior officers.

Such are the Articles of War; the Punishments of the law are various, and some of them very different from those in use among the British forces. For all capital offences the criminal is either sentenced to be shot or strangled to death; hanging is never practised in Portugal.

For crimes not capital the most ordinary sentences are banishment to Africa, to labour at the public works with a chain about the ankle or wrist, imprisonment, &c. &c. When a delinquent is sentenced to suffer corporal punishment, it is generally twenty, thirty, or fifty "Pancadas de espada de prancha," which he is ordered to receive. As this kind of punishment may not be understood by some of my readers, I shall beg leave to explain it more at length. In the Portuguese army it is not necessary to bring a soldier to a court-martial for every petty crime: the commanding officer of a regiment can order a man to be "pancaded" at his pleasure, he can even give him fifty of these pancadas, and a court-martial by its sentence can inflict no more; when therefore a Portuguese soldier gets drunk, or commits any crime for which a British soldier would be tried by a regimental court-martial and sentenced to be flogged, his chastisement is very summary.

He is paraded in front of the battalion, attended by the Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, Serjeant-Major, and every Corporal of the regiment; he is there informed that in consequence of misconduct he is to receive so many "*pancadas*:" the will of the commanding officer being the law. In some instances the poor fellow is made to take off his jacket and waistcoat, but in general the senior Corporal steps up to him, draws his sword, and begins to strike him across the shoulders with the broad side of it; if the corporals do not lay it on with all their strength, the Serjeant-Major attacks them. The Corporals change regularly after every five strokes, until the number determined on is inflicted.

Of all existing military punishments I think this is the most severe. The heavy sword of the Corporal has no spring whatever in the blade, and where this punishment is inflicted by a strong armed man, it is most horrible; I have known more than two or three instances where the poor sufferer has dropt down dead from a rupture of the aorta immediately after receiving thirty of these *pancadas*.

Marshal Beresford being early convinced of the horrid nature of this punishment, ordered a small cane to be used instead of the sword, which, though still keeping up the national method of punishing, deprived it of its fatal consequences. When his Excellency took the command of the army, the officers and non-commissioned officers were in the habit of kicking and

buffeting the poor soldiers on every occasion, and I believe, long custom had made striking the soldier lawful; he however set his face decidedly against this most abominable practice: it was also so repugnant to the feelings of British officers, that those who were appointed to command regiments immediately put a stop to it, and I believe now an officer is scarcely ever known to lift his hand or cane to a soldier. In former times the internal economy of the regiments and companies was but little attended to, and though the soldier was robbed and pillaged by his Serjeant and Furiel, he seldom could procure any redress; but when the British officers joined this service they endeavoured to make the soldiers feel that they were men; and it was by attending to their complaints, endeavouring to have justice done to every one, and by giving the soldier a confidence in himself and in his officers, that the army has been brought to its present high state of discipline.

CHAP. VI.

Of Military Courts-Martial.

IN the year 1643, John the Fourth, King of Portugal, was pleased to institute a military court at Lisbon, for the trial of all offences committed in the army, and for the management of all matters connected with the armed force of the kingdom. It was called the council of war, and still continues to exist; and the officers of this court are in their joint capacity the advisers of the King in all military affairs. The council of war is composed of general officers with one or two civil judges; and all offences committed by general officers are tried in this court, and till lately they had the privilege of reviewing the sentences of all courts-martial, as it was only through this court that they could be brought before the Sovereign. Since Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, they have entrusted him with this power; so that, instead of being transmitted to the council of war, the proceedings of all courts-martial are now forwarded directly to the Commander-in-Chief, or rather to the Auditor-General, to be by him laid before the Commander-in-Chief.

In reading the directions for courts-martial, as detailed in Lippe's Regulamenta, and which are still in force, it appears that every court-martial must be preceded by a court of inquiry, or by an investigation similar to our courts of inquiry. I shall give a pretty literal translation of the chapter on courts-martial, as I think it may be of use to those officers who have already entered the Portuguese service, as well as to those who may yet join it, to know the law and forms which exist on this head.

If a Field Officer commits a crime, it is ordered that the officer commanding the regiment to which he belongs, together with another Field Officer, shall investigate the matter, and lay their proceedings before the Commander-in-Chief; and that if the Commander-in-Chief thinks proper to order a court-martial, it must consist of a General Officer as President, and of two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, and two Captains, as members.

If the delinquent has only the rank of Captain, the previous investigation must be made by a Field Officer and a Captain, and the court which tries him must consist of a Lieutenant-Colonel as President, and of two Majors, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns, as members.

If a Captain is tried for a capital offence, the President of the court-martial must be a Colonel, and the members must consist of two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, two Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns.

In the case of a subaltern officer, it is ordered that the investigation shall be made by a Captain and Subaltern, and that the court shall consist of a Field Officer as President, and of two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns: if however a Subaltern Officer is tried for a capital offence, a Lieutenant-Colonel must sit as President of the court, and two Majors, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns, as members.

If a non-commissioned officer is to be tried, the previous investigation is to be made by a Lieutenant and an Ensign, and the court must be formed of a Captain as President, and of two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, and two Corporals: if the offence is capital, a Field Officer must sit as President, and three Captains, three Lieutenants, three Ensigns, and three Corporals, are to form the court.

The court which tries a private soldier for his life, must consist of a Field Officer as President, and of three Captains, three Lieutenants, three Ensigns, three Serjeants, three Corporals, three Lance Corporals, and three private soldiers as members: if however the crime is not capital, it only requires a Captain, as President, and two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, two Corporals, two Lance Corporals, and two private soldiers, to form the court. In this last case the previous investigation must be made by a Captain and Subaltern, if the offence is capital; but by a Lieutenant, if not.

The Auditor of the Regiment to which the prisoner belongs is to assist at the court-martial, his duties are the same as those of the British Judge-Advocate; he is to prevent the introduction of improper questions or evidence, and has the power of stopping the trial provided the court does not submit to his advice.

As soon as the court-martial is formed, and all the members are present, the President orders the prisoner to be brought into court, his irons are taken off, so that he may be at perfect liberty. The Auditor then reads in a clear and distinct manner the papers connected with the investigation already made, which include not only the charges and proofs, but also the prisoner's defence. As soon as the Auditor has done reading, the prisoner is asked by the President if he has any thing more to add to his defence; if he has nothing to add, or as soon as he has added what he wishes, he is remanded to his prison; the court is then cleared, and the Auditor proceeds to read the investigation a second time, taking pains as he goes on to explain the nature of the charges, the proofs, and also the defence which has been made. After this is done, the President arranges the whole under separate heads, and the members of the court are called upon to give their votes on each distinct point. The President collects the votes, beginning with the youngest member, and giving his own vote last. The votes are always to be given with reference to the articles of war, and as soon as the

whole are collected, the Auditor makes out the sentence of the court from the majority of votes.

If the prisoner is sentenced to suffer death, each member is obliged to sign and seal his vote. As soon as the proceedings are finished, they are to be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, to be laid before the Sovereign, whose opinion and confirmation is always necessary before the sentence can be carried into execution, unless it shall be evident that delay will prove prejudicial to the service, in which case the sentence of the court may be carried into effect immediately.

Such are the forms observed by the Portuguese in their military courts-martial: the whole business is done by the Auditor and the two officers appointed to investigate the matter; for it is evident the members can only form their opinion from the story that is brought before them by these three individuals. The proceedings are sometimes spun out to an amazing length; some courts-martial, which commenced soon after Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, have not yet completed their investigation, though more than two years have elapsed. I am afraid that delay is not the only faulty part of the present constitution of these courts; Marshal Beresford has been obliged on several occasions to notice the sentences of several which were not only absurd, but contrary to proof. I understand that the Auditor-General is employed in making out a new code, at least in bringing the existing laws of the country, which are

really good, to bear upon military courts; some change is certainly loudly called for in this department of the army, and though it might have been a good regulation some hundred years ago, for private soldiers to sit upon courts-martial, it ought not in my opinion to be continued in at the present day. An officer is supposed to possess information and to have honour to guide him, but what is there to guide the private who can neither read nor write, and who perhaps was aiding and assisting in the very crime for which his comrade is tried; yet so foolishly is the court which tries a private soldier constituted, that the non-commissioned officers and privates can always out-vote the President and commissioned members.

CHAP. VII.

Civil Establishment.

MARSHAL Beresford has been so actively engaged with the military arrangements necessary to enable the army to take the field, and with the operations of that army in the field, that the civil establishments remain in a great measure in their original wretched state. His Excellency, however, returned to Lisbon in July last as soon as the return of Lieutenant-General Hill allowed him to quit his command in the British army; and ere these observations can issue from the press, I have no doubt but the government will have given effect to his different improvements in the respective departments. I know that Marshal Beresford has had more difficulties to overcome in his endeavours to give some system to the civil establishments of his army than in any other department; but the same firmness and perseverance which has already enabled him to overcome difficulties, by many considered insurmountable, have supported him through those plans of improvement which were indispensably necessary to render his brigades of well disciplined and gallant troops equal

to the active and harassing campaigns of modern warfare; but which have been opposed by every species of low cunning as well as court intrigue.

Quarter-Master-General's Department.

When Marshal Beresford took the command of the army, this department formed no separate establishment. The emoluments of the Quarter-Master-General were given to a superannuated general of the court; and the duty, when the army took the field, which happened but seldom, was done by officers from the corps of engineers, who were called "Deputados," deputies of the Quarter-Master-General. When Brigadier-General Benjamin D'Urban was appointed to the head of this department, he put it upon a better footing, and adopted the British system in as far as it was possible: I know that General D'Urban has been most actively engaged in organising this department, and should these observations ever come to a second edition, I shall have the pleasure of laying before the reader a detailed account of this distinguished officer's system.

Commissariat Department.

This department of the Portuguese army has hitherto been

conducted upon principles so radically bad, that although the expense has been enormous beyond all calculation, the army on almost every occasion has been actually starved. On the advance from Santarem to Almeida last spring, the Portuguese army was often without bread for weeks together, and very frequently without meat; yet the utmost exertions of Marshal Beresford, with even the interference of Lord Wellington, could not procure a change of that system, so deep rooted was the evil.

The Commissariat is divided into two departments; the one charged with the provisions, the other with the transport, of the army. The provision department is managed by a Junta of administration which sits in Lisbon, and who have their Intendants in every province, and their Feitores, Storekeepers, in every town. The government contracts with this Junta for the different kinds of provisions and forage at a fixed price, and they direct their Storekeepers to purchase on the spot what may be required for the troops, and of course at the cheapest rate. It is very seldom that magazines are formed in any of the provinces, or any measures taken to provide against either a real or feigned scarcity. When the army took the field, Marshal Beresford got Commissaries appointed to the different brigades; but as those officers were almost always without money to pay for what was wanted, their presence was of little avail. The Storekeeper, to please his employer, endeavours to purchase the dif-

ferent articles of provision at the lowest rate; and as the poor farmer either cannot or will not sell at the prices offered, military force is therefore had recourse to, and what can be found is dragged forth and given to the troops. What is seized in this way, and generally what is bought by the Portuguese Commissaries, is paid for by a bill upon the Junta in Lisbon; these bills, even in the best times, are seldom taken up till twelve months after they are due, and in the present state of the kingdom are considered as actually worth nothing; every art is therefore used by the farmer to bury and conceal his grain, and it has not unfrequently happened that the army has been starving for want of provisions, when the country, nay, the very village where they were quartered, was full of it. It was from these hidden stores that Massena drew the greater part of his supplies during the time that he remained in the position of Santarem, and which were discovered to him for the most part by the servants who had assisted in the concealment, and who were bribed to this villany.

The transport department is under the direction of an Intendant-General, and is somewhat better managed; but it is also defective in many points, and dreadfully expensive.

I have reason to believe that the government have at last been brought to see the necessity of a change of system, and that Marshal Beresford's plans and arrangements will be permitted to take place.

The officers of the Portuguese army have no allowance of bat or forage money; but in that army every commissioned officer has a certain number of rations of provision and forage according to his rank; and if he does not draw the whole in kind, he has an allowance in money for each undrawn ration, which is in fact almost the same thing as the sum of money given to the British officers under the title of allowance for bat and forage.

Medical Department.

When Sir William Carr Beresford took the command of the Portuguese army, its hospital or medical department was managed by a board called the "Central Junta," which sat in Lisbon, and was composed of the Physician-General of the army, the Surgeon-General, and an officer who is called the Contador-Fiscal*. The Medical Staff consisted of a First Physician and First Surgeon of the army, Physicians and Surgeons of Brigades, Physicians and Surgeons of Hospitals, Surgeon-Majors and Assistant-Surgeons of Hospitals, and Infirmeiros†.

* This officer is a Treasurer, or Furnisher, belonging to the department of the Secretary at War.

† A description of hospital assistants rather more respectable than common Ward-Masters.

Almost the whole of the higher appointments in this department were complete sinecures. The Physician-General had retired on full pay, and his duty was done by a gentleman who had the commission of Physician-General during the war only*. The Surgeon-General had emigrated to the Rio de Janeiro with his Prince, leaving a deputy who did no duty; and the Contador-Fiscal (Treasurer-General), enjoying the good things of his office, had also got an assistant appointed who did the duty; so that, in fact, the heads of the medical department acted altogether by deputy: but wretched as this Junta was from the way in which it was conducted, these officers performed some duty, which was not the case with the general and regimental staff. The gentlemen who were called Physicians of Brigades had never seen the troops to which they were said to be attached; nor indeed was their presence necessary, as they had never possessed the means of performing one act of duty to the sick. Though the sick of the army were sent to general hospitals, those physicians were equally unknown in such establishments, and, indeed, though highly paid, were to be heard of and traced only through the pay-lists of the treasury, and many of the medical officers of the army, amongst whom the person supposed to be performing the duties of the Surgeon-General was one, would never have

* This gentleman has also retired, and has got another to act as his deligado.

been discovered but for this clue: they had retired to remote quarters of the kingdom, and there lived in idleness, enjoying the fruits of their pensions, or pursuing private practice.

The organisation of the Regimental was, if possible, still worse than that of the General Staff. Every regiment was furnished with a Surgeon-Major and numerous assistants; but these, as if to defraud the country which incurred such an expense, were rendered nugatory and useless, and positively prevented from performing any duty whatever. By a rigid law of the government they were prevented from interfering in any manner, or prescribing, in a medical case; and by another law, passed in favour of the apothecaries, they were prevented from compounding or mixing drugs, and they were sworn upon the Holy Evangelists not to interfere in the drawing of teeth; the Surgeon might be allowed to perform operations and dress wounds, but he was neither furnished with instruments to perform the first, nor means of doing the last. The sick soldier was therefore left to nature, or the chance succour of some convent or charitable institution, until he could be removed to a general military hospital, when he came under the treatment of civil Physicians and Surgeons, and from which it rarely happened that he returned to his corps.

Many of the Surgeon-Majors of regiments had grown grey in the service without ever having performed one act of duty to a patient, and, from the manner in which they opposed every

innovation, I should say, most firmly determined never to perform one. Others favoured by their commanding officer, from whom, without any previous examination, they had received their appointments, lived like the physicians abovementioned, remote from their corps, or served in the families of their patrons, or were lent to some grandee of the court: the sick and infirm soldier was therefore hurried to the general hospital, the receptacle of all, where the civil Physicians, combined with the local departments, and supported by the government, reaped *their* full harvest of sinecure and peculation. The plunder upon the state was incalculable; for as all employed must have participated in the secret, so all shared in the general pillage. Monstrous as this abuse was, and loudly as it called for correction, the British medical officer, when introduced to the Portuguese service, was forced to shut his eyes to its extent, and attend to the more urgent duties of humanity in succouring and preserving the sick.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, how much art was used for obtaining possession of the sick soldier's body, in order that it might be made a medium of plunder upon the state. The general hospitals were spread over the country as traps into which he was made to fall, and from which, from his innate love of indolence, and the indulgence of better fare than he was accustomed to, he seldom made an effort to retreat; and, when once received within the walls of these hospitals, it was

a difficult matter to get him removed from them, even when restored to perfect health. In such receptacles as those, founded and supported upon such principles, it need scarcely be added, that humanity, good order, and medical science, were equally forgotten and neglected: in such a den of thieves, where all were equally concerned, no one durst enforce even the shadow of discipline, and the picture which most of the general hospitals exhibited may be conceived, but cannot possibly be described. They were infinitely more destructive to the army than the sword of the enemy, and they would have destroyed it much faster than it could have been recruited, had it not been for the exertion of Marshal Beresford. He early foresaw the consequences of a department so regulated, and indeed they were soon felt; for when the army took the field in 1809, there were not ten Assistant Surgeons with the whole of the forces, and even those deserted when they came to pass the frontier.

As the above sketch may appear to the British reader somewhat incredible, I shall beg leave to digress for a moment to inquire more minutely into the Portuguese character as formed by his religion and moulded by the monarchical government under which he lives; a subject which hitherto I have not presumed to enter upon.

The native of Portugal is brought up within the pale of a religion which is all charity; it inculcates nothing else, and un-

fortunately does so much, that nothing is left for him to do. He is accustomed from his infancy to see the greatest proportion of the population spread before the convent door, in all the shapes of disease, vice, and misery, to receive promiscuous alms and assistance. The church has usurped the greatest part of the wealth of the nation for this purpose, and he is not allowed to interfere in acts of humanity, nor indeed is there any occasion for him so to interfere. In him, therefore, the feelings have been blunted, and the affections have become torpid; and when called upon to exercise either the one or the other, they cannot be suddenly awakened. In proportion as his humanity is eradicated by the monopoly of all charity by the church, his principles of honour and honesty are subverted by the tyranny of a faithless government, in which he cannot place the smallest confidence, and which, refusing a just reward for his labour, obliges him in self-defence to peculate whenever he can; and knowing too that he may be robbed without redress, and possessing no security for even just gains, but the earth when he is so fortunate as to be able to hide them, he has neither inducement nor stimulus to be industrious, but becomes deceitful and treacherous in the highest degree; truth cannot reside where confidence is lost and injustice prevails. The peasantry, in their humble lot, clinging to the church for support, and believing that they are protected by it, may be said to be without the pale of the government, as the moral

influence of its tyranny has little effect upon them; patient, obedient, and tractable, they are an innocent and patriotic race: devoted to the spot which gave them birth, they cannot be brought to believe that any country in the world is superior or even equal to their own. For centuries past, both church and state have combined to render this race as vicious as the more elevated ranks of society in the nation; but though they may have acquired some of the indolence and sloth of the former, their morals have been little injured by the vices of the latter.

But to return: the impossibility of keeping the army in the field without an efficient medical staff, was early felt by Sir William Carr Beresford; and on his making a representation of this to the British government, an Inspector of Hospitals and twelve Staff Surgeons were immediately appointed to the forces under his command.

Dr. M'Gregor, who was appointed the Inspector of Hospitals, did not proceed on this service, so that the junior officers arrived in Portugal under many disadvantages; yet with this little band of British medical officers, Marshal Beresford was able, in a great measure, to stem the dreadful tide of mortality which, at one time, threatened to leave him without a soldier in the field. Nothing proved so detrimental, or tended to limit their exertions so much, as their being reported to the Portuguese government as *Surgeons*. In almost all the king-

doms of the Continent, Surgeon and Barber are synonymous terms; and in Portugal especially, where the healing art has made but little progress, the Surgeon is certainly nothing elevated above the Shaver: notwithstanding all these disadvantages, however, they were able to enforce order, regularity, and discipline, in the hospitals where they held the superintendence.

Early in 1810, William Fergusson, Esq. was appointed Inspector of Hospitals, vice M'Gregor, and arrived at Lisbon. This gentleman was soon convinced of the wretched state of the whole department, and he lost no time in pointing out to the Commander-in-Chief such arrangements and alterations as were more immediately called for.

According to the law as it stood in 1809, the Physician-General, by virtue of his commission, had the appointment of all Physicians, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons of Hospitals, and Infirmeiros, with such pay and allowances as he judged proper; and those officers were always chosen, not from the medical staff of the army, but from the civil practitioners of the city or town where the military hospital was established. The Physicians and Surgeons of Brigades were recommended by the Physician-General, and commissioned by the Prince. The Surgeon-Majors of regiments, however, were appointed by warrant from the Colonel of the corps, and the Assistant-Surgeon had only the nomination of the Surgeon-Major. The

Physicians and Surgeons of brigades, though commissioned officers, had no rank in the army; the Surgeon-Major ranked as the junior subaltern of his corps, and the Assistant-Surgeons were considered as second Serjeants. Mr. Fergusson was at great pains to make himself acquainted with the existing laws and customs of the service, and being well aware of the impossibility of doing any thing with a staff so degraded, he was enabled within two months after his arrival, to get the regimental staff put upon a most respectable footing. To prevent ignorant or improper persons being admitted into the service, a board, consisting of the Physician-General, and one British and two Portuguese Surgeons, was established in Lisbon, to examine all candidates for regimental appointments; who, according as they were found qualified by this board, were appointed Surgeon-Majors or Assistant-Surgeons of regiments. A decree of the Portuguese government was also obtained; that all medical officers approved of by this board as Surgeon-Majors, should have the rank of Captain in the regiments to which they were appointed; and that Assistant-Surgeons should have the rank of Lieutenants. The pay of Surgeon-Major was raised from twelve to thirty mil reas per month, and that of Assistant-Surgeon from six mil reas to twenty.

In the beginning of 1810, a very considerable supply of hospital bedding and of surgical instruments and apparatus,

was sent out from England for the Portuguese forces. These Mr. Fergusson took care to dispose of to the best advantage. Every regiment was furnished with thirty sets of hospital bedding, and a most excellent field equipment of medicines, instruments, and surgical materials. The British officers were recommended to be continued with brigades, or attached to general hospitals, according as it was supposed their services would be most beneficial to the country.

It is therefore due to this officer to state, that in the short period of four months after his arrival in the country, the medical department of the Portuguese army was placed upon a better and more effective footing than it ever had been, or could ever have been made, under the native officers; and had the government permitted his plans and regulations to have been carried into effect to their full extent, I have no hesitation in saying, that the Portuguese would have been equal, if not superior, to any nation in Europe in the hospital department of their army.

The Portuguese regulations for the management of general hospitals are merely a transcript of the old French system of 1781. It forms a very considerable volume, and with several useful, is obscured by a great many useless and superfluous, if not absurd, directions. I have already observed, that the sick in the general hospitals are treated by the practitioners of civil life. The pay allowed these officers forms so mi-

serable a stipend, that to avoid starving, they are obliged to pursue their private practice, and thus neglect their hospital; or if they do give their time to the hospital, they must look for remuneration from the corrupt perquisites of their place; and as in many cases they are forced into the service, and compelled to treat the sick soldier most completely against their wills, the hospital duties form but a secondary consideration, and occupy but little of their time or attention.

The immediate government of every hospital is entrusted to the First Physician, whose duties and responsibility are detailed at great length in the book of regulations, and though apparently clothed with great authority, he has in fact very little. Having no military rank or power, he cannot find fault with the diet, treatment, or general management of any patient, nor can he dismiss even the most subordinate officer on the establishment. With the French, this code of regulations might have been effective, because they adapted it to their military system; but in the Portuguese hospitals martial law is unknown. They form a civil department under the direction of the Secretary at War, and over which the military officer has, legally speaking, no control whatever. No hospital officer can be tried by a court-martial, and the book of regulations is filled with silly and absurd directions about punishing villains and inhuman servants, by fine, reprimand, and dismissal, &c. &c.

There are two distinct sets of officers in every military hospital, and who are perfectly independent of each other. The officers of health are governed by their First Physician, and those of the "Fasenda," or store department, are under the superintendence of an "Almoxarife," or Purveyor of the hospital. But instead of following a clear and simple system, every hospital has First and Second Physicians, First and Second Surgeons; and although the First Physician is considered the immediate director of the hospital, the Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons are governed only by their immediate chief, the First Surgeon; while the Apothecaries and Infirmeiros are directed by the chiefs of their respective classes.

The second description of officers, viz. those which have the charge of the hospital stores, and who are entrusted with the providing of every thing necessary for those hospitals, or for the sick, are so numerous, that it would appear as constructed for the purpose of covering corruption, and that their number should render detection impossible; for besides the "Almoxarife," or Purveyor; there are "Escrivaôs," Accountants; "Escriptuarios," Clerks; "Compradors," Buyers; "Fiels," Storekeepers, and Assistant Fiels without number. All officers of this class are appointed by the Contador-Fiscal. The Almoxarife is supposed to have the complete command of the funds of the hospital, yet the Comprador makes his own bargains; and in fact among such a multitude of people, no

one knows his proper duties, so that the service stands still, and the sick are entirely neglected.

In Portugal the Physicians seem, in the practical part of their profession, to be about a century behind the rest of Europe. I have attended to their hospital practice for many months; I have reasoned with them on the mode of treatment of several diseases; and though I have found several gentlemen who could reason theoretically on the *modus tractandi*, I have uniformly found that their treatment differed very materially from their reasoning.

In the military hospitals all the remedies which are prescribed for the sick, are reduced to a kind of distinct pharmacopea for each hospital. The different formulæ are numbered, and instead of writing his prescription at length, the Physician has only to order such a number; the doses and proper mode of administering which, the *Infirmeiros* are supposed to know perfectly; for it is to be observed, that although the method of preparing or forming the prescription is sufficiently pointed out in these formulæ, yet not one word is said about the doses or manner of giving the remedy. The pharmacopea of each hospital is in general formed by the First Physician of that hospital, with the assistance of the other Physicians, and is supposed to contain a sufficient number of simple and compound medicines, with their combinations, for every possible disease that can occur; it is called the "*Formulario*," and

occupies generally the first twenty or thirty pages of the hospital prescription book. In examining a number of these formularios, I find that decoctions, of one sort or another, but generally of dried herbs, ridiculously simple, form more than three-fourths of the whole; almost every medicine is given in the form of decoction; common mixtures are used but seldom, and we rarely find that they give medicines in the form of pills; bark is almost always given in decoction, and is used indiscriminately in every species of fever; purgatives are never had recourse to, and the Portuguese Physicians appear to have the utmost horror for the lancet. In the course of a most intimate acquaintance with the general hospital practice in Portugal for nearly two years, I can declare, that I never knew general blood letting used as a remedy in disease, and I have often seen objections made to the use of blisters in complaints where a liberal and free use of the lancet would have been most effectual. I have seen patients die from impeded respiration, the consequence of active and severe inflammation of the pleura, while the Physician calmly ordered the sacraments to be administered, and trusted the cure to the known virtues of a common and trifling pectoral decoction.

I do not mention these things by way of reproach upon the profession, but rather to shew the small progress which has been made in the healing art in that country. The Portuguese Physicians have no idea of the use of the cold bath in fever;

and so afraid is he of his patient being exposed to the air, that the beard of a fever patient is seldom or ever allowed to be shaved; and I declare upon my honour, that I have known a Physician visit a sick soldier in the hospital daily for two months, without ever thinking of ordering his hands and face to be washed, or of even suggesting a change of linen.

To sum up the whole, they have not the smallest idea of that active and decided practice by which acute diseases are often arrested in their progress at the beginning, and by which, in the military service, the soldier is at once restored to health and his duty. The use of calomel, of antimony, and of the stronger purgatives, and in short of every active remedy whatever, is utterly prohibited, and the patient is left without any real assistance from medicine, to take his chance in the crowded wards of the hospital, while the disease runs its course. The delirium, consequent upon the doctrines of Brown, when ill understood, strongly pervades the younger part of the profession, and its effects are manifested in their practice, by a strenuous cultivation of costiveness, and the administration of wine, animal food, and other heating articles, at the beginning of all acute febrile diseases. In chronic ailments, when the routine of decoction has failed to perform a cure, or rather when the disease has failed to destroy the patient in the usual time, he is quietly thrust out of sight in some of the lazar-houses established at the mineral wells. It required

the positive command of Marshal Beresford to oblige the army Physicians to use mercury in syphilis; and when the British medical officers were introduced into their hospitals, they found patients who had been eight and ten months in hospital with the common itch.

This is a strong picture, but I can appeal to all my professional brethren who are, or have been in Portugal, for its justness; and though in private life a few scientific men are to be met with who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are an honour to their country, yet it is seldom that such individuals are found in the medical department of the army.

CHAP. VII.

A Sketch of the Campaign in Portugal in 1810 and 1811.

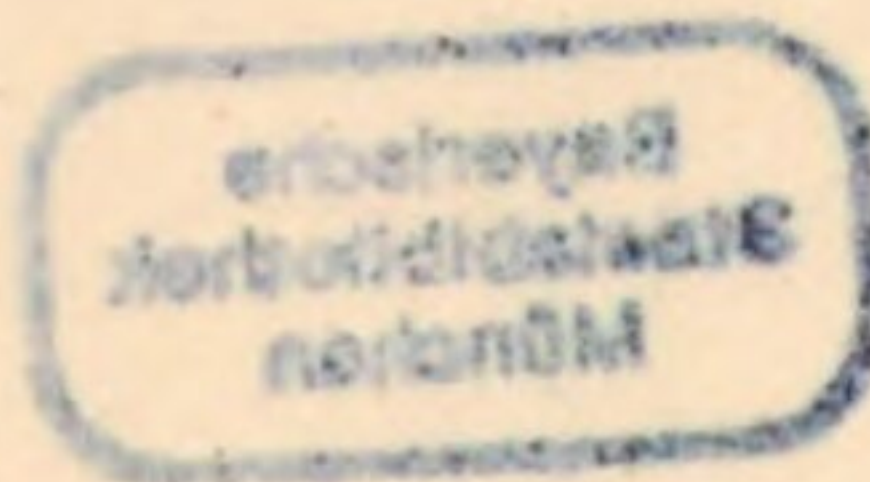
IN the following slight sketch of the operations of the allied army during the last and present year, the movements and conduct of the Portuguese troops are principally attended to; for it is the history of that army alone which at present I am attempting to write. I have not extended my detail beyond the summer of 1810, as it was not till the month of May of that year that the Portuguese forces could be called an effective army in the field.

In the latter end of March and beginning of April 1810, Marshal Beresford collected the different brigades of the army, and kept them together in and near Coimbra for about ten days; after reviewing and minutely inspecting the whole in this collected form, they were marched off to join the British troops on the frontiers, and incorporated with the several divisions of the army. The divisions of Militia and Ordenanza of the northern provinces, were allowed to remain in detached bodies, the whole being commanded by the Portuguese

Lieutenant-General Bacellar, but the individual divisions by Brigadier-Generals Silveira and Millar, and Colonels Trant and Wilson*. No movement of any consequence took place, till the fall of Cidade Rodrigo allowed the French army to advance upon Portugal. Early in June, however, the division of Militia under the command of General Silveira, and the light troops of the Line, which were in advance, began to skirmish with the enemy. And on the morning of the 24th of July, the First and Third Battalions of Portuguese Caçadores had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. These two corps had been attached to the light division of the British army under Brigadier, now Major-General, Robert Crawford, and had often been engaged in out-post skirmishes, in which they had always behaved well, but they had never seen any thing like a general action.

On the morning of the above mentioned day, Marshal Ney advanced upon the position occupied by our light troops, with the whole of the Sixth Corps d'Armée, consisting of not less than twenty-four thousand men. The centre of the line of piquets, which occupied the road leading from Almeida to Val de la Mula, was first attacked; but these piquets were with-

* Colonel Trant and Colonel Wilson have both been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-Generals.



drawn, as the head of a strong column soon presented itself with artillery, and began to form on the opposite side of a rivulet. Brigadier-General Crawford being convinced of the impossibility of preventing the investment of Almeida, from the numbers opposed to him, determined on crossing the Coa; and in the face of this immense force, the Brigadier-General brought off his troops with, comparatively speaking, very little loss. Some companies of the Forty-third Regiment, as also part of the Ninety-fifth with the Third Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores, took possession of a height in front of the bridge over the Coa, which they kept possession of till the whole of the division had passed over, and until one of the horse artillery ammunition waggons which had been overturned in a very bad situation, was got up, and dragged by the men to the other side of the river. In the general orders of the French army, Marshal Ney and General Loison pay their troops some very flattering compliments on the success of this attack, which proves that it must have been nobly contested by the small division of the allied army: the gallant conduct of the Third Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, is particularly mentioned by General Crawford.

After the fall of Almeida, Lord Wellington falling back upon the Ponte de Marcello, the French army advanced by way of Celorica and Trancoso upon Vizeu. In these movements the advanced posts of the allied army never gave way but

when the enemy advanced in force, so that he was kept continually in check in his front, while the divisions of Militia and Ordenanza were employed upon his flanks and rear. Colonel Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve of artillery near Tojal, on the 20th of September, and made two officers and one hundred men prisoners. The divisions of General Millar and Colonel Wilson got between the French army and Almeida, and cut off its communication with that garrison for some time. On the 21st of September, the advanced guard of the French army pushed on to St. Cambadaô, which obliged Brigadier-General Pack to retire with his brigade, (the First and Sixteenth Portuguese Regiments of the Line, and Fourth Caçadores,) across the river Criz, and join Major-General Crawford's at Mortagoa. The bridges over the rivers Criz and Daô were destroyed by General Pack, but the enemy having repaired the bridge over the Criz, the whole of Marshal Ney's corps was collected on the opposite side of that river, and his advanced guard crossed it on the evening of the 23d. On the 25th of September, the whole of the Sixth and also the Second corps of the French army crossed the Criz, and General Crawford's division, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, retired to the position which had been fixed upon by the Commander-in-Chief, on the Sierra de Busaco. The retreat of these two bodies was one of the finest sights ever witnessed, and though closely

pursued by the whole of the two corps of Ney and Regnier, it was conducted by General Crawford in so able a manner, that the troops took their position in the line without suffering any loss of importance. The steadiness of the Portuguese troops in this movement, was particularly noticed, and the gallantry and steadiness of the Fourth Battalion of Caçadores, which was engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon of the 25th, is particularly mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief, in his Lordship's dispatch to the Earl of Liverpool.

Whether it was in consequence of the report made to Massena by the Portuguese officer, as stated in the first sentence of these observations, or of his ignorance as to the extent of the force which had been collected upon the summit of the Sierra de Busaco, that he ordered the attack to be made upon the allied army, I cannot say; but at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th he made two desperate attacks upon that position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest part of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of Regnier's corps, and upon that part of the Sierra which was occupied by Major-General Picton's division of the allied army: one of these divisions gained the summit of the mountain, where it was attacked in a most gallant manner by the Forty-fifth and Eighty-eighth British Regiments, and by the Eighth Portuguese

Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas. This young corps, as already observed, joined the British Troops in the charge, and assisted in driving the enemy from the advantageous ground which he had gained. The other division deployed more to the right, by the road leading to St. Antonio de Cantaro, but was repulsed before it could reach the top of the Sierra by His Majesty's Seventy-fourth Regiment, and the Ninth and Twenty-first Regiments of Portuguese Infantry, under the command of Colonel Champlemond. Major-General Picton made a most flattering report of the conduct of these two corps, as also of the Portuguese Artillery, under the command of Major Arentchild; and Lord Wellington was pleased to declare in his public dispatch, that he had never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by His Majesty's Thirty-eighth and Forty-fifth Regiments, and the Eighth Portuguese Infantry.

The attack upon the left was made by three divisions of infantry of the sixth corps of the French army, and upon that part of the Sierra which was occupied by Brigadier-General Crawford's division, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade. The steadiness with which one of these divisions ascended the mountain was really astonishing; but upon General Crawford charging them with His Majesty's Forty-eighth, Fifty-second, and Ninety-fifth Regiments, and the Third Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores, they were soon routed and driven down with

immense loss. Brigadier-General Coleman's Brigade of Portuguese Infantry which was in reserve was moved up to support General Crawford, and a battalion of the Nineteenth Portuguese, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, made a most gallant and successful charge upon another division of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean had his horse shot in this charge, and though it was uncertain for a moment whether it was the horse or the rider that was wounded, yet the ardour of the brave Portuguese was not in the least damped by seeing their leader fall—they cheered for revenge; but renewed the cheer with more joy for victory, when they saw their Lieutenant-Colonel again at their head. Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the whole of the 27th; and the Fourth Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores, and First and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry of the Line, directed by Brigadier-General Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel de Rego, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.

I shall conclude the transactions of this day, so glorious to the allied arms, with the words of Lord Wellington in his despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, and which were so truly gratifying to the Portuguese nation: "Although," says his Lordship, "from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardaô, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed

“in effecting the object which I had in view, in passing the
“Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco; I do
“not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded
“me a favourable opportunity of shewing the enemy the de-
“scription of troops of which this army is composed; it has
“brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy
“*for the first time*, in an advantageous situation; and they
“have proved that the trouble which has been taken with
“them has not been thrown away; *and that they are worthy*
“*of contending in the same ranks with British troops in this*
“*interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of*
“*saving.*”

In the action of the 27th of September, the Portuguese had one Captain, two Subalterns, one Serjeant, one Drummer, and eighty-two rank and file killed; and one Colonel, one Major, five Captains, eighteen Subalterns, nine Serjeants, and four hundred and seventy-eight rank and file wounded.

Lord Wellington, in pursuance of the plan which he had long fixed upon, retired from Busaco, and crossed the Mondego near Coimbra, on the 29th and 30th of September, with the whole of the allied army. About mid-day, on the 1st of October, the advanced guard of the French army entered Coimbra. The left of the allied army continued to march by Leiria and Alcobaça, upon the lines of Torres Vedras, while General Hill's division, and the right wing, passed on by

Thomar and Santarem, and came into the line at Villa Franca. Massena remained quietly in Coimbra till the evening of the 4th, when, about midnight, the whole army moved forward, leaving only the sick and wounded, and a few gens d'armé, to keep order in the city. No action of any consequence took place from the time our army left Busaco, till it got into the lines. But Colonel Trant having been informed of the state in which Coimbra had been left, determined, if possible, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Millar and Colonel Wilson, to retake it. With this view, he moved the division under his order to Mealhada, where he expected General Millar and Colonel Wilson would join him with the troops under their command; but in this he was disappointed, as these officers could not get on for want of supplies. Under these circumstances, Colonel Trant determined to move on with his own division, and endeavour to surprise the troops in Coimbra, before his arrival at Mealhada could be known, or any means used for the defence of the city. He therefore marched about mid-day on the 7th, having a squadron of Cavalry in his front, commanded by a very distinguished young officer, Lieutenant Dutel, and two hundred light troops. The Regiment of Militia of Coimbra headed the column of Infantry, having that station allotted them as the post of honour. Colonel Trant determined to enter the city by two different gates, but this was not found to be necessary. Near Fornas he suc-

ceeded in cutting off a detachment of the enemy, which prevented any information being given to the troops in Coimbra, so that when his cavalry were heard galloping along the streets, it was for some time uncertain whether they were French or Portuguese.

By the judicious manœuvre of crossing the Mondego, and penetrating into the Lisbon road, they equally cut off all communication with the main army.

Colonel Trant entered the city with his columns of infantry very soon after the cavalry had crossed the Mondego, and having dispatched divisions to the principal streets and squares, the whole were very soon subdued; the enemy's troops surrendered at discretion, and the prisoners exceeded five thousand, among whom were upwards of eighty officers; three thousand five hundred firelocks were found, and almost the whole of them loaded.

If the action of Busaco was honourable to the regular forces of Portugal, this brilliant affair was equally so to Colonel Trant, and the Militia under his command; yet the joy of the poor fellows on recovering their native city, was much damped by the misery in which they found it. "The enemy, "not content," says Colonel Trant, "with sacking it to the "utmost extent, and stripping the few housekeepers who "remained, of even their personal cloathing, had wantonly set "fire to some houses, and had heaped into the streets, in one

"general mass of disorder, all the furniture which they could "not take with the army." Besides the prisoners taken in Coimbra by Colonel Trant, between three and four hundred were collected by Brigadier-General Millar, in the neighbourhood of that city.

At the same moment that these operations were carrying on in the north, an equally destructive warfare was kept up by Brigadier-General Blunt, from the garrison of Peniche. No sooner had the enemy got into the position of Sobral, than General Blunt began to annoy his right flank and rear. This active officer kept continually sending out small detachments from his garrison, which proved very destructive to the enemy's foraging parties, and obliged him, even on the most trivial occasions, to move in force. In this service Brigadier-General Blunt was most ably seconded by the brave Captain Fenwick, who, after taking and destroying not less than between two and three hundred of the enemy, and after being engaged more than twenty times, fell a sacrifice to his own bravery, in an attack upon a party of eighty grenadiers, at Evora, near Alcobaça, on the 8th of December. On the 14th of October, the enemy attacked a detachment of the Seventy-first British Regiment, as also a piquet of the Eleventh and Twenty-third Portuguese Regiments: but the former, led on by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell; and the latter with Colonel Harvey at their

head, soon put his columns to the rout. In this charge Colonel Harvey received a musket ball through his left shoulder, which deprived the army of his services for a time.

On the 14th of November, Massena commenced his retreat from the position in front of the British lines. The allied army began to advance on the morning of the 15th, and followed the rout of the enemy. The advanced guard and cavalry reached Alenquer on the 15th, Azambuja and Alcoentre on the 16th, and Cartaxo on the 17th, and were followed in their line of march, and supported by Sir Brent Spencer's Division, and the Fifth Division, under the command of Major-General Leith.

In these movements they took about four hundred prisoners. Major-General Fane who had occupied the left bank of the Tagus for some time with the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, and Fourth and tenth Regiments of Portuguese Cavalry, was joined on the 18th by the Second Division of the allied army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hill: and while the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief took up a strong position on the river Maior, Lieutenant-General Hill watched the positions of the enemy from Mugem, Almorim, and Chamusca. During these movements, the enemy made several attempts to cross the Zezere at Punhete, but the fords of this river were most gallantly defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Watling of the Twenty-second Portuguese Regiment, who

had been detached by Governor Lobo, with a small force, from the garrison of Abrantes, for the purpose of defending that position as long as possible. The whole of Loison's division, however, being brought against this small detachment, Lieutenant-Colonel Watling was obliged to retire to the garrison. In several skirmishes which took place previous to Lieutenant-Colonel Watling's retreat, the men of his detachment belonging to the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Regiments of the Line, shewed the greatest steadiness and gallantry; and such was the resistance made by the armed peasants and Ordenanza at this period, in every part of the country, that when General Foy was sent to France with dispatches for his government, he was obliged to take with him a guard of two thousand men.

About the middle of December a strong reinforcement for Massena's army entered Portugal. It arrived upon the Alva at Porte de Murcella on the 24th of that month, and continued its march to join the army. Colonel Wilson, who had been for some time with his division of Militia at Espinhal, crossed the Mondego on the advance of these troops, but by repassing that river on the 25th, he came up with the enemy's rear on his march from the Alva to Espinhal, and took several prisoners, and cut off some of their small detachments.

General Claparede, who commanded a division of the French army on the frontiers, having got information of the numbers

and position of the troops under General Silveira, attacked him at the Ponte d'Albade near Trancoso, on the 30th of December, and obliged him to retire with some loss. It was in this action that the brave 24th Regiment distinguished itself so nobly. General Silveira's division had been so annoying to the French army, that Claparede appeared determined to extirpate it. He kept up a harassing pursuit for several days; and besides Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, who was severely wounded, the Twenty-fourth Regiment had to lament the loss of Major Cooksey, who was killed at Villa de Ponte on the 14th of January. It was not till Lieutenant-General Baccellar had brought the divisions of Brigadier-General Millar and of Colonel Wilson to bear upon his flanks and rear, that Claparede could be checked in his pursuit of General Silveira, and this was not accomplished till he had driven him from Lamego and across the Douro.

About this period different corps of the Ordenanza began to unite their forces, and to assume the character of Guerrillas. These corps becoming somewhat respectable in the Lower Beira, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, was sent to take the command of them. This officer was particularly active, and carried on a most destructive warfare against the enemy's escorts in that part of the country. On the 1st of February he attacked the escort of General Foy, who was returning from France, and by placing about eighty of his Ordenanza on a height near the village of

Alpedrina, they kept up a well-directed fire upon the enemy, and occasioned a loss to him of one colonel, one quarter-master, and two hundred and seven rank and file killed, and eighteen prisoners, besides the greater part of his baggage and cattle. In this affair four Englishmen were taken, who, after being for five years in a French prison, entered the Irish Legion; and who, although they had been for nearly two years with the army in Spain, had not been able to effect their escape. Colonel Grant had also a severe engagement with the division of General Claparede, near Covilaô, on the 12th of February. His Ordenanza behaved so well that the enemy could not oblige him to retire till the 18th, and not till they had brought up a large force with several pieces of artillery. While these operations were going on in the north, the brigade of cavalry under General Maddan had also frequent skirmishes with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Badajos.

Early in January Marshal Mortier left Seville; on the 3d, he arrived at Ronquillo, and continuing to advance into Estremadura, he formed a junction with the division under General Girard, at Guadalcanal, and obtained possession of Merida and the bridge over the Guadiana at that place on the 9th. Soon afterwards he commenced the blockade of Olivença, which, containing but a small garrison, and being badly supplied with provisions and stores, was taken possession of on the 22d or 23d.

As soon as it became apparent that an attack upon Badajos was meditated by the French army, the Marquis Romana ordered

the Spanish troops under his command, and which had joined the allied British and Portuguese army, to march to the frontier, but the death of that virtuous nobleman at Cartaxo, on the 23d of January, retarded the advance of the troops, as General Mendizabel, who succeeded to the command, immediately halted them. Upon the recommendation, however, of Lord Wellington, Mendizabel again ordered this army to advance, and joined it at Elvas on the morning of the 6th of February. Mortier, nevertheless, continued his position in the neighbourhood of Badajos, and began to break ground before that place on the left of the Guadiana.

As the Spanish army advanced upon Badajos, the enemy's cavalry, which had been pushed towards Elvas, were withdrawn: while passing the Evora the French cavalry were attacked by the Spanish troops and Brigadier-General Maddan's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, and lost some cattle and baggage. In this affair the Portuguese behaved most gallantly, but not being supported by the Spaniards, the enemy rallied, and obliged them to recross the Evora with considerable loss.

On the 19th of February, the French attacked General Mendizabel in his position on the heights of St. Christoval, and totally defeated him. In this affair General Maddan's brigade suffered severely. The Eighth Regiment, led on by Colonel Brown, cut its way through the French ranks, and retired upon Elvas. Colonel Brown was severely wounded himself, and lost several officers and men.

After this defeat of the Spanish army, the most active operations commenced against Badajos, which, though it contained a garrison almost equal to the besieging army, and though there was no practicable breach in the walls, nor any want of provisions in the town, surrendered to the French army on the 10th of March, at the very moment that Lord Wellington had detached a large force under Marshal Beresford for its support.

To make up, however, for these disasters, the French continued to suffer most severely in their position at Santarem, and on the north of the Tagus. General Blunt still kept sending out detachments from his garrison. Parties were taken almost every day by the allied army on the out-posts, and Brigadier-General Lobo, the governor of Abrantes, was most active in organising Guerillas. The small parties from his garrison alone killed and took prisoners not less than three hundred of the enemy in the months of January and February.

A peasant, from the neighbourhood of Thomar, of amazing muscular strength, became so annoying to the enemy on the banks of the Zezere, that they offered a very high reward for his head. This man was accustomed to penetrate their very encampment at Thomar; he killed upwards of thirty men with his own hand in the month of February, and took about fifty horses and mules. He lived generally in a cave in the mountains, but brought his booty to Abrantes to be sold. He was a most determined, brave-looking fellow, and continued this pre-

datory warfare as long as the enemy remained in the country. All the poor inhabitants of that part of the country flocked to his habitation, and found themselves perfectly secure under his protection.

A young gentleman, an ensign of the Twenty-second Regiment, from the garrison of Abrantes, was also very active in procuring information of the enemy's position and movements; and a party from that garrison, which was stationed at the Ponte de Cabril, not only kept the communication with the north open, but was also a severe check upon the marauders from the enemy's army; so much so, indeed, that Loison found it necessary to send a detachment of 2000 men, to dislodge that small party, which at that time was commanded by Captain JULIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, of the Twenty-second Regiment. The party effected its retreat by Castello Branco and Nisa, and joined its corps at Abrantes. But the Guerillas which had been organised in that part of the country by Captain Ray, of the Second Portuguese Regiment, proved so annoying to this advanced detachment of the enemy, that it was very soon withdrawn.

When Ney's corps took possession of the banks of the Zezere, a strong division was stationed under Loison at Punhete and Montalvo, the advanced picquets of which were pushed near to Amoreira. Governor Lobo very frequently drove in these advanced picquets, which made it a most severe duty for the ene-

my, and occasioned him immense loss. In all these sallies from Abrantes the Portuguese troops, both Regulars and Militia, behaved with great steadiness, and shewed the greatest anxiety to engage more closely with the enemy; and I am convinced, that had Loison ever attempted to take Abrantes by storm, he would have found it a most difficult matter, and would have suffered severely; for the garrison, although very weak, and for the most part composed of Militia regiments, had such confidence in Governor Lobo, that they certainly would have defended the place to the last extremity. Of this, I believe, Massena was pretty well convinced.

On the evening of the 1st of March, a Portuguese boy was taken in Abrantes, with a considerable quantity of hams, tea, sugar, &c. which he had purchased, but for whom he felt some difficulty in declaring. On being carried before the Governor, and minutely interrogated, he confessed, that he was servant to the commanding-officer of the French Sixty-sixth Regiment; and that he had been sent to purchase these articles in consequence of the army being about to retire to the north of Portugal. He also stated, that Massena was to review the troops on the south of the Zezere at Montalvo, next day, (the 2d of March) and that the retreat would commence on the evening of the 5th. The troops were certainly reviewed at Montalvo on the 2d, and Massena was on the ground from twelve

to four o'clock, and the retreat also commenced as he had stated, on the 5th of March.

Early on the morning of the 6th, Major-General the Honorable William Stewart arrived at Abrantes, with General Houghton's brigade of British Infantry, two squadrons of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, and the Second Portuguese Regiment of the Line, and Fifth Caçadores; for though Massena had commenced his retreat from Santarem, Ney's corps still kept its position. At two o'clock on the morning of the 7th, these troops, reinforced by a detachment from the garrison, marched out to attack the enemy's position at Montalvo, with a view of cutting them off, or of forcing them across the Zezere. Loison, however, retreated about one o'clock, and blew up the bridge on the Zezere.

By bringing boats down the Tagus, in a parallel direction with the troops, General Stewart was enabled to pass his division over the Zezere as soon as it arrived at Punhete. When the troops had crossed the Zezere, Marshal Beresford, who had joined General Stewart with part of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne's Brigade, ordered the Thirteenth Dragoons and Portuguese light troops to follow in the direction of Thomar. They came up with the enemy's rear-guard, and had some skirmishing, but being again recalled, the whole division occupied the heights above Punhete for that night. On the 8th, this

force marched upon Thomar, supported by the Fourth and Sixth Divisions of the Army, as also by part of the First Division, and two brigades of cavalry. Massena, however, did not halt at Thomar, but pushed on for the banks of the Mondego. He was closely pursued by the light division of the army, and part of the cavalry, and between Thomar and Pombal he lost about 200 prisoners. On the 9th the enemy had collected a strong force in front of Pombal; their advance was gallantly charged and driven in by the cavalry and light division. They kept their position till the 11th, when, observing that a sufficient force had been brought up to cope with them, they began to retreat. They were again closely pursued by the light division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, under Major-General Sir William Erskine, and the cavalry under Major-General Slade. In this pursuit, our light troops stormed the Old Moorish Castle of Pombal, which stands upon a most commanding situation, and drove the enemy's sharpshooters from it in a most superior style. Lord Wellington is pleased to say that, upon this occasion, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's (the Third) Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores, distinguished themselves. On the 12th, the enemy was found in a strong position at the end of a defile between Pombal and Redinha, with their right in a wood upon the Soure river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha, with that village in their rear. Lord Wellington did not hesitate to attack them

in this position, from which they were soon driven by our gallant troops. Colonel Elder's Caçadores again distinguished themselves in the attack made upon the right of the enemy in the wood; and their conduct was particularly mentioned by Major-General Sir William Erskine. The Third Division of the Allied Army under Major-General Picton, having been moved upon the enemy's left, crossed the Redinha river, and getting into the rising ground, obliged him to fall back towards his main body, at Condeixa, with great loss. This flank movement compelled him also to draw off his artillery from the position which commanded the bridge and ford of the river, so that our troops were allowed to pass over. The First Battalion of Caçadores particularly distinguished themselves during this day; as also the flank companies of the Eleventh Regiment of the Line.

On the 13th, Lord Wellington again came up with the enemy at Condeixa, where he had taken up a very strong position, and was observed to be moving off his baggage towards the Ponte de Murcella. Major-General Picton was moved through the mountains on his left flank, which obliged him to commence his retreat from that position rather suddenly, and to encamp for the night in the mountains near Casal Nova, about a league from Condeixa, and where the Sixth and Eighth Corps were found on the morning of the 14th. The Light Division attacked and drove in the out-posts; but in order to dislodge

him from this position, Lord Wellington again had recourse to his flank movements. Major-General Cole, with the Fourth Division was ordered to move upon Panella, and to communicate with Major-General Nightingale, who had moved upon Espinhal on the 10th, for the purpose of watching Regnier's corps. Major-General Picton, with the Third Division, was sent more immediately round the enemy's left, while Major-General Sir William Erskine, with the Light Division and Brigadier-General Pack's Portuguese Brigade, turned his right.

During these movements, Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the Sixth Division, supported the attack which had been made by the light troops in front. These combined movements obliged the enemy to quit the strong position which he occupied, and to retreat upon the Ponte de Murcella. The Fourth and Sixth Battalions of Portuguese Caçadores particularly distinguished themselves on the 14th.

On the 15th, the enemy's whole army was found in a most formidable position upon the Ciera river, having one corps as an advanced guard in front of Fos de Aronce. By again moving his divisions upon their right and left, and attacking them briskly in front, Lord Wellington compelled the enemy to abandon this position with great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The troops being prevented from moving early, in consequence of a thick fog, did not get to the ground

occupied by the enemy's advanced guard, till it was nearly dark, when a small party of the Ninety-fifth got unperceived into a cover between two of the French columns, which were moving in a parallel direction, but unknown to each other. The British Rifle-men began to fire from the different sides of the cover upon those two columns, which was immediately returned; our brave fellows then retired; and as the French columns kept advancing, they soon cleared the cover, and opened a heavy fire upon each other, and were in the greatest confusion, which the darkness of the night tended to keep up. Many hundreds were lost in crossing the Ciera river in this confusion, and I have heard it asserted, that the one column actually blew up the bridge while the other was upon it.

During these operations on the right banks of the Mondego, Colonels Trant and Wilson moved with their divisions of Militia from Coimbra, and took up a position upon the left of that river. Massena finding himself thus hemmed in on every side, retreated with great celerity towards the frontier. For a few hours he seemed to court an attack at Moita, but was obliged to retire from this position on the evening of the 18th; and on the 21st he reached Celorico. On the 22d, Colonel Wilson's division of Militia engaged a party of the enemy, near that place, killed seven,

wounded several, and took fifteen prisoners. The Militia under General Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.

Lord Wellington having collected his forces in front of Celorico on the 28th, with the view of dislodging Massena from the position which he occupied at Guarda, the columns destined for this service were moved forward on the morning of the 29th, but the enemy retired without firing a shot, and took up a position at Sabugal, on the Coa. In this retreat he was followed by our cavalry, who took several prisoners.

In these different skirmishes, the Portuguese troops proved themselves worthy of contending in the same ranks with the British, and they supported hunger and fatigue in this advance beyond what is credible.

The position which the enemy took up upon the Coa was very strong, as that river is difficult of access throughout its whole course; and indeed that position could only be approached by the left, above Sabugal. This Lord Wellington determined on turning, and accordingly the army was put in motion on the morning of the 3d of April. The Sixth Division remained stationary opposite to the Sixth Corps of the enemy's army, which was at Rovina. The Second, or Regnier's Corps, formed the left of that army, and occupied a strong position, with its right upon a rising ground, immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal; its left extended along the road leading to Alfayates, to another eminence, which commanded all the ap-

proaches to Sabugal, from the ford of the river above the town. Major-General Sir William Erskine and Major-General Slade were ordered to cross the Coa, at two separate fords, upon their right, and the cavalry to keep to the right of the Light Division. The Third Division, under Major-General Picton, was ordered to cross at another ford, on the left, about a mile above Sabugal; and Major-General Dunlop, with the Fifth Division and artillery, at the bridge of Sabugal.

Colonel Beckwith's brigade of light infantry, with two squadrons of cavalry, were the first that crossed the Coa, and four companies of the Ninety-fifth and three of Colonel Elder's Portuguese Caçadores drove in the enemy's picquets. At the moment our troops began to engage with the enemy a severe storm of rain came on, which rendered it almost impossible to see any thing: our troops, therefore, pushing on in pursuit of the enemy's picquets, came upon the left of their main body, and were driven back upon the Forty-third Regiment, which had been sent to support them. The atmosphere clearing up, the enemy perceived the smallness of the body that was opposed to them, and moved on in column, supported by cavalry and artillery, to the attack: our brave fellows repulsed this attack, and drove the column back upon their main body. In advancing, however, upon the enemy's position, they were attacked by a fresh column upon their left, and at the same moment charged by the First French Hussars upon their right, which obliged them to retire and take

post behind a wall. From this position, they again repulsed the enemy, and advancing in pursuit took from them a howitzer. Being attacked a third time with fresh columns of infantry and cavalry, they were a third time obliged to retire to their post behind the wall; where they were joined by the other brigade of the Light Division, consisting of the two battalions of the Fifty-second Regiment, and First Portuguese Caçadores. They now repulsed the enemy with great vigour, and though attacked by fresh columns, supported by cavalry, which charged their right, they were able to take post upon a rising ground, and to protect the howitzer which had been taken by the Forty-third Regiment in the former pursuit. The enemy was about to make a desperate effort to drive them from this position, when the light infantry of Major-General Picton's Division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, supported by Major-General Colville's Brigade, opened their fire upon them; at the same moment the head of Major-General Dunlop's column crossed the bridge of the Coa, and ascended the heights on the right, and the cavalry appeared on the high ground, in rear of their left. This obliged the enemy to retire precipitately across the hills, towards Rindo; and, as Lord Wellington observes, "leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about two hundred killed on the field, and six officers and three hundred prisoners in our hands." After this glorious action,

in which the Light Division distinguished itself so nobly, and in which the First and Third Caçadores bore a conspicuous part, the enemy quitted the kingdom of Portugal entirely, and retired behind the Agueda. The joy which prevailed throughout the nation on that occasion was sincere and universal; and the gratitude which the country felt is most elegantly expressed by the Governors of Portugal, in their letter to the victorious Wellington.

“ Your Excellency’s dispatch, (say the Governors of Portugal,) dated the 9th instant, having been laid before us, and your glorious and transcendant services in the course of the present campaign having been duly considered, we have high satisfaction in testifying our just admiration of the exalted achievements which have immortalized your Excellency’s name, sustained the honour of the combined armies, and delivered this kingdom, a third time, from the oppression of our enemies. The conduct of the army having justified the confidence of their Chief, and fulfilled the expectations of the Allied Nations, we are desirous that you do make known to the whole army that the Government and the Country are amply repaid for their exertions and sacrifices, by the wisdom, valour, and discipline displayed by the Generals, Officers, and Privates of which that army is composed. We will lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, in the most distinct manner, the events

“ which have taken place, recommending to his Royal Notice
“ the services of an Army which has covered itself with glory
“ under your Excellency’s command.

“ Your Excellency cannot fail to derive high gratification
“ from the result of your plans and labours; which, crowned
“ with the most eminent success and public opinion, leave
“ nothing wanting to satisfy the heart of the illustrious warrior
“ by whom they were conceived and accomplished.”

After the action of Sabugal, the Allied Army took up a position on the river Duas Casas; and Lord Wellington, giving up the command to Sir Brent Spencer, set off for the Army of the South.* This army, commanded by Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, moved from its cantonments near Abrantes, on the 18th of March. At Portalegre and Aronches, it was joined by Major-General Cole’s division, and after halting to refresh those troops which had had a long and fatiguing march, the whole moved forward on the 25th, in the direction of Campo Maior. Upon approaching this town, they found the enemy, consisting of four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and some horse artillery, drawn up in front of the place. The cavalry were formed in line, and the infantry in close column

* The Army of the South consisted of Brigadier-General Long’s Brigade of Cavalry; the First and Seventh Regiments of Portuguese Cavalry, under Colonel Otway; the Second Division of British Infantry; and Major-General Hamilton’s Division of Portuguese Infantry.

of divisions in their rear. The Thirteenth Dragoons, consisting of not more than 200, coming almost in contact with the enemy's line, were ordered to charge, which they did in a very gallant style. The enemy's cavalry were completely routed, and Colonel Head, being supported by two squadrons of the Seventh Portuguese Dragoons, pursued them to the very gates of Badajos. In this action the Portuguese Dragoons behaved remarkably well, and Colonel Otway found some difficulty in restraining their ardour.

This brilliant affair was not performed without a severe loss to the allied cavalry; for, having to pass the front of the column of infantry, they were fired upon with considerable effect. Compared with the loss of the enemy, however, that of the allies was a mere trifle.

Marshal Beresford, with the army of the South, crossed the Guadiana on the 4th of April, and took up a position to invest Badajos and Olivença. The investment of this latter place was entrusted to General Cole's division, and the Portuguese Artillery, under Major Nixon. It surrendered on the 15th of April, and the Franciscan Gate was taken possession of by the grenadier company of the Eleventh Portuguese Regiment.

In the account given by Major-General Cole of this investment, he states, that he felt great satisfaction in saying, that "the conduct of the Portuguese artillery, employed in the breaching battery, was highly creditable," and that it was

owing to the fire kept up by the "British light companies, and the rifle companies of the Sixtieth, and Brunswick Regiments, under Majors Pearson and Birmingham, and the flank companies of Colonel Harvey's Portuguese Brigade," that so trifling a loss had been sustained.

Marshal Beresford, judging it expedient to drive the enemy from the frontiers previous to the investment of Badajos, proceeded on the 14th of April to Albuera, on the 15th to St. Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos. Here the British and Portuguese cavalry fell in with a body of the enemy, and took 160 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many. As the enemy had retired completely from the province of Estremadura, Marshal Beresford did not think proper to advance further than Los Santos, and the troops returned to the investment of Badajos.

Lord Wellington having arrived with the army of the South on the 21st, proceeded next day to reconnoitre Badajos with Marshal Beresford. They were escorted by the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, and two squadrons of Portuguese cavalry. This escort was attacked by three regiments from the garrison, and some skirmishing took place, in which the Portuguese shewed great steadiness. It was said, however, that Lord Wellington had a very narrow escape, as at one time he was almost surrounded with the enemy's troops.

The garrison of Elvas (Portuguese) had, with great labour, constructed a bridge of boats across the Guadiana, and the siege of

Badajos was about to commence, when, unfortunately, on the night of the 23d, this bridge was carried away by a sudden rise of the river, in consequence of the heavy rains. Lord Wellington therefore directed, that the operations of the siege should be delayed, until this bridge was re-established, but that in the mean time, the city should be closely blockaded.

Having received information that Massena was again collecting his forces in the neighbourhood of Cidade Rodrigo, Lord Wellington proceeded to join the army in the north, and arrived at Villa Fermosa on the 29th of April. On the 2d of May, the whole of the enemy's army, consisting of the remains of the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Corps, with all the cavalry that could be collected in Castile and Leon, crossed the Agueda. The battalions which composed the Ninth Corps, were united to their respective regiments in the above corps; but such of those battalions as belonged to the regiments doing duty in Andalusia were formed into a separate division. The object of the enemy in making this movement was to relieve Almeida, in which a small French garrison, under General Brenier, had been shut up, by the very rapid advance of our army, and which was known to be in the greatest distress. Lord Wellington having taken a position, and having no object in view but the blockade of Almeida, did not oppose the enemy's advance, and accordingly, he appeared upon the river Duas Casas, on the morning of the 3d, in three columns. Two of the columns,

consisting of the Second and Eighth Corps, took the direction of Fort Conception and Almeida, while the Third, composed of the Sixth Corps, the Cavalry, and the Division of the Ninth Corps, moved in the direction of Fuentes de Onoro. The allied army was cantoned along the river Duas Casas, and on the source of the Azeva. The Light Division, with the Cavalry, was at Galegos, but was ordered to fall back upon Fuentes de Onoro, where the First, Third, and Seventh Divisions were collected, as the enemy advanced. The Sixth Division observed the bridge of Almeida, and Major-General Sir William Erskine, with the Fifth Division, guarded the passages of the river Duas Casas at Fort Conception and Aldea do Bispo; while General Pack, with the First and Sixteenth Portuguese Regiments, and his Majesty's Second Regiment, or Queen's, kept up the blockade of Almeida, and Don Julian Sanchez, who was with the British army, was prevailed upon to take post with his Guerillas at Nave da Aver. On the afternoon of the 3d, the enemy attacked the village of Fuentes de Onoro with a very strong force, and were gallantly repulsed by the Light Infantry Battalions of Major-General Picton's Division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the Sixtieth, and by the Light Infantry of Major-General Nightingale's, and Major-General Howard's Brigades, under the command of Majors Dick, of the Forty-second, and M'Donnell, of the Ninety-second. The Light Infantry Battalion of the King's German Legion, under Major Alley, and

the Second Battalion of the Eighty-third Regiment, under Major Carr, supported these corps. As repeated efforts were made by the enemy to gain possession of the village, the Seventy-first Regiment, under Colonel Cadogan, and the Seventy-ninth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, were also moved up to support the troops engaged, and Lieutenant-Colonel Williams having been wounded, the command of the whole devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth. The enemy kept up the contest till it was dark, but our troops remained in possession of the whole of the village for the night, during which, however, our light troops were withdrawn; so that the Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Regiments only remained in the place, with the Twenty-fourth in reserve. On the 4th, the enemy contented himself with reconnoitring our position. His intentions were very soon penetrated by Lord Wellington, and though Junot's corps was moved in the night to the left of the position occupied by the Sixth Corps, this movement was perfectly anticipated by the Commander of the Forces; for as soon as it was dark, his Lordship moved the Seventh Division, under Major-General Houston, to the Poyo Velho, the only ford by which the enemy could cross the river at that part. On the morning of the 5th, the Eighth Corps appeared opposite Major-General Houston's Division, while the Sixth Corps, and the Division of the Ninth also, made a movement to their left. The Light Division of the British army was sent to support General Hous-

ton, while the First and Third made a movement to their right, on a rising ground between the Duron and Duas Casas rivers, so as to keep opposite to the Sixth and Ninth Corps of the enemy's army. The Eighth Corps attacked the advanced guard of Major-General Houston's Division, and was warmly received by the Eighty-fifth Regiment, under Major Macintosh, and the Second Portuguese Caçadores, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon. The enemy, however, pushing on in force, obliged these corps to retire, which they did in the best order, though exposed to a galling and destructive fire. Having gained the Poyo Velho, the enemy's cavalry were able to turn the right of the Seventh Division, between that place and Nave da Aver, (from which post Don Julian Sanches had previously been obliged to retire,) and in this position they made a furious charge upon our troops. This charge was gallantly met by a few squadrons of British Dragoons, with Major-General the Honourable Charles Stewart at their head, which completely repulsed their advanced guard; and Colonel La Motte, of the Thirteenth French Chasseurs, was taken prisoner by General Stewart. The Chasseurs Britanniques, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace, and a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry, shewed great steadiness on this occasion. Being on the enemy's flank, and somewhat concealed by a rising ground, they allowed the main body of the cavalry to come in a line with their front, when, rising up, they threw in a volley, so well directed, that it completely checked,

and, indeed, obliged them to retire. Lord Wellington, who had perceived the enemy's object, and who was well aware of the importance of the position of Fuentes de Onoro, immediately moved the Seventh and Light Divisions to that point. The Light Division was placed on the left of the First, as a reserve, and the Seventh on some commanding ground beyond the Duron, which not only protected the right flank and rear of the First Division, but kept open the communication with the Coa, and prevented the enemy from approaching Almeida by any of the roads between the Duron and that river. The different movements on this occasion were well conducted by the officers who commanded; and a most commanding position was taken up, extending from the Duron to the Duas Casas.

The enemy had suffered so much in his attempts upon the right, that he declined making any attack upon it in this position: a cannonade, however, was kept up throughout the whole of the day, and his cavalry occasionally charged our advanced posts. In all these charges they were repulsed; but, unfortunately, a picquet of the First Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of the Third Guards, which was returning after having repulsed a charge, was surprised by a body of cavalry before it had time to form, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hill and some men were taken prisoners.

Fuentes de Onoro again became the object of contest, and the whole of the Sixth Corps was brought up at different periods of the

day to attack it ; but it was so well defended by our brave troops, that they never gained more than a very temporary possession of it. The Seventh and Nineteenth Portuguese Regiments of the Line, the Sixth Caçadores, and the light companies of the Sixth, Eighteenth, Ninth, and Twenty-first Regiments, particularly distinguished themselves in the defence of Fuentes. While this contest was going on, which lasted till dark, a part of Regnier's corps at one time shewed some intention of attacking Sir William Erskine's post at Aldea do Bispo, but the Second Battalion of the Lusitanian Legion, having crossed the river Duas Casas at the ford, obliged them to retire. The enemy drew off his troops as soon as night came on, and left our brave fellows in possession of the village of Fuentes ; and although they kept a position in front of the army on the 6th, they began to retreat on the 7th, continued it on the 8th and 9th, and on the 10th they were once more beyond the Agueda. In this action the enemy lost nearly four thousand in killed and wounded, and we took about six hundred prisoners.

Though Massena failed in his attempt to relieve the garrison of Almeida, he got a letter conveyed to General Brenier, which informed him of his bad success, and which, I believe, determined this officer to attempt what fortunately for him succeeded. General Brenier saw he was left to his fate : if he remained in the garrison his troops must starve, or become prisoners of war ; if he quitted the garrison in a dark night, they could only be taken,

but some might escape:—in the one case there was a chance of his escaping, in the other there was none; he therefore determined on quitting Almeida, with his troops, and accordingly left it about one o'clock on the morning of the 12th of May. For several nights previous to the 11th, Brenier had employed his troops in the destruction of the ordnance, which he did by firing one piece into the mouth of another; so that our picquets being accustomed to the reports of artillery, did not pay so much attention to the blowing up of the mines as they might otherwise have done. On leaving the gate, he moved forward in two columns; which, however, kept close together, and coming in contact with a picquet of the Sixteenth Portuguese Regiment, it was immediately overpowered and bayoneted on the spot.

The Sixth Division, which after the retreat of Massena was ordered to resume its station before Almeida, had only come into its position that afternoon; and General Pack's Brigade, which had continued the blockade during the absence of the Sixth Division, had been moved to its former quarters late that evening, which circumstances were much in Brenier's favour. Brigadier-General Pack, who was at Malpartido, being immediately informed of what had happened, collected about one hundred of his brigade and attacked the rear of the column, and threw them into considerable confusion. By throwing away their baggage, and casting loose their horses and mules, the French distracted the

attention of the pursuers, so that General Pack's party, engaged in securing the plunder, was soon diminished. Major-General Campbell and a part of the Thirty-sixth, also joined in the pursuit. The loss of the enemy was immense; but the Fourth Regiment unfortunately missing its road, did not arrive at Barba del Puerco as soon as was expected, so that General Brenier, and a few did escape; but that number was very small. The route which Brenier took is pointed out in the plan No. 5: and when it is considered that for the whole of the way from Almeida to the bridge over the Agueda, he was fired upon by the party which accompanied General Pack, as also by the Thirty-sixth Regiment; and that he was engaged with the Fourth at Barba del Puerco, his loss must have been very great. Independent of the killed and wounded, I saw four hundred and ninety prisoners, who were taken on that occasion. After this period, Massena himself set out for France, and his army retired towards Salamanca. Junot, Loison, and others of the General Officers, also quitted the Army of Portugal, as it was called, and the command devolved upon General Marmont.

In consequence of letters from Marshal Beresford, Lord Wellington quitted the Army of the North on the 15th of May, and proceeded to Elvas.

The weather having continued fine for some time, the waters of the Guadiana subsided; and on the 3d of May, Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford was able to invest Badajos closely, on

both sides of that river. On the 8th, a sortie was made from the garrison upon the Seventeenth Portuguese Regiment, the grenadiers of which particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy with Colonel Turner at their head. On the 10th, another sortie was made from Fort St. Christoval, in which we suffered some loss. The enemy, however, though 1200 strong, was immediately repulsed, and the Seventeenth Regiment again distinguished itself, as did also the First Battalion of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.

Soult perceiving that Badajos was in danger of falling, collected together from all quarters as many troops as it was possible, and left Seville on the 10th of May, with a corps estimated at 15,000 or 16,000 men, with the avowed intention of raising the siege of that place; and on descending into Estremadura, he was joined by 5,000 more under General Latour Maubourg. On the 12th, Marshal Beresford suspended his operations before Badajos, and removing the heavy guns and stores to Elvas, he proceeded with the army under his command, to oppose Soult's advance.

On the 15th he took up a position on the banks of a small stream, near the village of Albuera, and in the course of that night was joined by the corps of General Blake, and a brigade under Don Carlos de Espagne. On the morning of the 16th every disposition was made for receiving the enemy, which had appeared on his front the day before. The allied forces

were formed in two lines, on a ridge, which had a gradual ascent from the small river in their front, and so as to cover the roads to Badajos and Villa Verde. The Spanish troops were on the right, the British in the centre, and the Portuguese on the left.

Soult commenced his attack about nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th, upon the right of the line; at the same time threatening the left with two heavy columns of infantry. Bearing however with his whole force upon the Spaniards on the right, they, with Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne's brigade, were driven from their position, which for a moment was taken possession of by the enemy. Colonel Colborne's brigade perceiving that the enemy's columns could not be broken by their fire, rushed on to the charge, with Major-General the Honourable William Stewart at their head, and drove them from the height which they had gained, in a most gallant style. In this charge they were unfortunately out-flanked by a corps of Polish Lancers, (cavalry,) and suffered severely. Major-General Hoghton's brigade, and Major-General Cole's division were moved up to the support of the Spaniards, and of Colonel Colborne's brigade. The gallant Hoghton was killed in leading on his men to the charge, which, together with a well directed fire and charge from the Fuzileer Brigade, obliged the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire pre-

cipitately, under cover of his reserve. Major-General Baron Alton, with the Light Infantry Brigade of the King's German Legion, defended the village and bridge of Albuera, in a very gallant manner; and the enemy being completely repulsed on every point, retired from the contest about two o'clock in the afternoon.

This was a bloody but a glorious day for the allied armies, and as Marshal Beresford observes, "Never did troops maintain more valiantly, or more gloriously, the honour of their respective countries." The Portuguese division of Major-General Hamilton evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British. Brigadier-General Hervey's Brigade, (the Eleventh and Twenty-third Portuguese,) had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by gallantly repulsing a charge, made upon it by the enemy's cavalry. The brigade commanded by Colonel Collins also behaved nobly.

Soult returned, after the battle, to the ground which he had previously occupied; and on the night of the 17th commenced his retreat towards Seville. He was closely pursued by our cavalry, and suffered considerably. In this action, Soult brought into the field about 21,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry. Marshal Beresford had about 6,000 British infantry, and 1200 cavalry; 12,000 Portuguese infantry, and 1,000 cavalry; and

General Blake had under his command about 9,000 men. Marshal Beresford lost in killed and wounded about 4,500.— Marshal Soult lost upwards of 9,000.

On the 18th of May, General Hamilton's Division of Portuguese Infantry, and Brigadier-General Maddan's Brigade of Cavalry, returned to the investment of Badajos; and on the 19th Lord Wellington reached Elvas. On the 25th our cavalry, under Major-General Lumley, came up with Soult's army at Usagre, and after a very gallant affair with the cavalry, which formed the rear-guard of that army, obliged them to retire with a loss of twenty-nine killed, and seventy prisoners.

On quitting Villa Fermosa, Lord Wellington directed the Third and Seventh Divisions to follow him to the Alentejo, and the remainder of the army, under Sir Brent Spencer, to watch the motions of Marmont. The troops arrived before Badajos about the 29th, and the operations of the siege, under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief, commenced with great activity. On the 2d of June we began to fire upon the fort of St. Christoval, from four batteries on the right of the Guadiana, as also upon the enemy's batteries on the castle, which had been constructed to support that fort. Two batteries were also opened on the left of the Guadiana, and their fire directed against the eastern face of the castle.

Lord Wellington had proved the courage of the Portuguese

troops, in almost every way in the field, but they had never as yet been tried in any thing like an assault upon a fortified place. The fire from the fort of St. Christoval being likely to occasion the loss of a number of lives during the operations which it was necessary to carry on against Badajos, on the left of the Guadiana, it became necessary to attempt to take it by storm; a favourable opportunity was thus offered of trying the courage of the Portuguese troops. The breach having been reported practicable, on the 6th a party of British and Portuguese, under Major M'Intosh, of the Eighty-fifth, was directed to make an attempt upon it that night. The men advanced under a heavy fire of musketry and hand grenades, from the out-works, and of shot and shells from the town, with the utmost intrepidity, to the bottom of the breach; but the enemy having cleared away the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp, their ladders were too short; and after suffering severely, they were obliged to retire without being able to mount it. Our fire being continued upon the place during the 7th and 8th, the breach again appeared practicable. On the night of the 9th, another party was formed, chiefly from the Seventh, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Portuguese Regiments, and the command given to Major M'Geachy, of the Seventeenth; whose fall I have already mentioned. These brave fellows again reached the bottom of the breach, and Captain Budd and about thirty of the grenadiers, of the

Nineteenth Regiment, actually mounted, and for a short time gained possession of it. As in the former case, the ladders were by far too short, for the enemy had cleared away every thing from the escarp. Captain Budd was wounded and taken prisoner, with his brave companions; and Major-General Houston seeing those heroes suffer so much, gave orders that they should retire, which they did in good order, but with the loss of their brave leader and several other officers.

No troops could behave with greater heroism than the Portuguese, in both these attacks; and the service of the batteries on the right bank of the Guadiana, which was conducted by detachments from the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Portuguese Artillery, was carried on with great success. Major General Hamilton, and the division under his orders, are also particularly mentioned.

During these operations, Soult, who had retired to Seville after the action of the 16th of May, was busied in collecting, in the Estremadura, the whole French force in the centre and south of Spain. Druet's corps was brought from Toledo; Marmont was moved down from Castile; and several battalions drawn off from the blockade of Cadiz. Lord Wellington, therefore, turned the siege of Badajos into a blockade, and took post with the greater part of his army at Albuera, on the 13th of June. On the same day, the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 10,000, arrived at Los Santos. On the 17th,

Lord Wellington quitted Albuera, crossed the Guadiana, (raising the blockade of Badajos,) and took up a strong position between Elvas, Campo Maior, and Aronches.

As Marmont moved off towards Estremadura, Sir Brent Spencer also altered his position, and kept in a parallel direction with the French columns; and when the enemy crossed the Tagus at Almaraz, Sir Brent crossed with his army at Villa Velha, and joined Lord Wellington upon the Cayes, near Aronches. On the 22d, the enemy reconnoitered the position of the allied army with a large body of cavalry. This force, however, was attacked near Campo Maior, by Major-General De Grey's Brigade of British, and Brigadier-General Maddan's Brigade of Portuguese Cavalry, and repulsed without his being able to see that position. It had been arranged by Lord Wellington, that, as Soult advanced with this immense force upon the allied army, that Blake, with his corps, should endeavour to get round his flanks, and proceed towards Seville and Madrid, from which places almost every description of troops had been drawn off; and so well did Lord Wellington occupy Soult's attention by his manœuvres, that I believe Blake was at Castellejos before the Marshal was aware of his being in his rear. Had Blake moved on, as had been arranged, it might have been of great moment; but as Soult immediately detached a force in pursuit of him, the Spaniards began to think more of their own safety, than of the arrangements agreed upon.

As Marshal Soult found that Lord Wellington was too well prepared for him, he immediately drew off his troops from the neighbourhood of Badajos, and retired towards the centre of Spain, taking with him the greater part of the heavy ordnance from the garrison.

Lord Wellington remained in his position till the 18th of July, when, the enemy having retired to a considerable distance from the frontiers, and all appearance of active operations having ceased, the allied army went into cantonments.

Such are the principal occurrences of the last two years; in these the Portuguese army has borne a conspicuous part. I have detailed the various actions with great brevity, but, I trust, I have not omitted any of consequence.

To illustrate this sketch, I intended to have added, with the plans here annexed, plans of the three principal actions: but upon applying at the Horse-Guards for copies of two of those plans, which I had neglected to bring with me from Portugal, viz. those of Busaco and Albuera, I was informed, that they could not be granted to me. I can only say, therefore, that should it ever be necessary to publish these Observations a second time, I shall, notwithstanding this disappointment, be able to lay before the public correct plans of those two battles.

In concluding my details, I feel a sincere pleasure in being able to copy the beautiful lines of Walter Scott, addressed to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, and which far surpass any eulogium that I could possibly write.

“ O, who shall grudge him Albuera’s bays,
 “ Who brought a race regenerate to the field ;
 “ Rous’d them to emulate their fathers’ praise,
 “ Temper’d their headlong rage, their courage steel’d,
 “ And rais’d fair Lusitania’s fallen shield,
 “ And gave new edge to Lusitania’s sword,
 “ And taught her sons forgotten arms to wield ?
 “ Shiver’d my harp, and burst its every chord,
 “ If I forget thy worth, victorious Beresford.
 “ Not on that bloody field of battle won,
 “ Though Gaul’s proud legions roll’d like dust away,
 “ Was half his self-devoted valour shewn ;
 “ He gag’d but life on that illustrious day :
 “ But when he toil’d the squadrons to array,
 “ Who fought like Britons in the bloody game,
 “ Sharper than Polish pike or assagay,
 “ He brav’d the shafts of censure and of shame,
 “ And, dearer far than life, he pledg’d a soldier’s fame.

*A Return of the British Officers serving with the Portuguese Army, on the
16th of July, 1811.*

His Excellency the Right Honourable ARTHUR, Lord Viscount WELLINGTON, K. B.
General of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, Marshal General and Commander in Chief of the
Allied British and Portuguese Armies.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CARR BERESFORD, K. B. Lieutenant-General of His
Britannic Majesty's Forces, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army.

Officers Names.	Rank in the British Army.	Rank in the Portuguese Army.	Date of Portuguese Commission and Staff Appointment.
John Hamilton	Major Gen.	Marechal de Campo	August 1, 1809, Inspector Gen. of Infantry.
Richard Blunt	Colonel	Brigadier General	March 24, 1809, Inspector Gen. of Recruits.
F. J. Coleman	None	Brigadier General	September 13, 1809.
George A. Maddan	Ditto	Brigadier General	September 13, 1809.
Dennis Pack	Colonel	Brigadier General	July 7, 1810.
W. F. Spry	Colonel	Brigadier General	August 16, 1810.
Archibald Campbell	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811.
Nicholas Trant	Captain	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811.
William Harvey	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811.
John Wilson	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811.
Benjamin D'Urban	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811, Quarter Master General.
Baron D'Ehen	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General	May 8, 1811.
William Cox	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	April 3, 1809.
Thomas Mc. Mahon	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	August 14, 1809.
Charles Ashworth	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	February 28, 1810.
L. W. Otway	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	October 22, 1810.
John Brown	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 8th Cavalry	March, 1811.
Charles Turner	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 17th Infantry	April 5, 1811.
Neil Campbell	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 16th Infantry	May 2, 1811.
Robert Arbuthnot	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	Military Secretary.
William M'Bean	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 24th Infantry	
William Waters	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	Assistant Quarter Master General.
Henry Hardinge	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	Deputy Quarter Master General.
George Elder	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 3d Caçadores	
James Douglas	Lt. Colonel	Colonel 8th Infantry	
R. P. Roche	Lt. Colonel		Brigadier General in Spain.
T. S. Whittingham	Lt. Colonel	Colonel	Brigadier General in Spain.
J. M. Doyle	Major	Lt. Colonel 19th Inf.	March 31, 1809.
J. N. Hill	Major	Lt. Colonel 1st Inf.	March 31, 1809.
John Campbell	Major	Lt Col. 4th Cavalry	April 14, 1809.
H. Le Mesurier	Major	Lt. Col. 14th Infantry	June 10, 1809.
Charles Sutton	Lt. Colonel	Lt. Col. 9th Infantry	August 14, 1809.

Officers Names.	Rank in the British Army.	Rank in the Portuguese Army.	Date of Portuguese Commission and Staff Appointment.
A. M. Creagh	Major	Lt. Col. 5th Caçadores	August 14, 1809.
D. M'Donald	Major	Lt. Col. 11th Infantry	August 14, 1809.
John Watling	Major	Lt. Col. 22d Infantry	October 16, 1809.
Edward Hawkshaw.	Major	Lt. Col. 7th Caçadores	March 12, 1810.
Henry Watson	Major	Lt. Col. 7th Cavalry	March 12, 1810.
Henry Pymn	Major	Lt. Col. 18th Infantry	April 21, 1810.
Robert Nixon	Major	Lt. Col. 2d Caçadores	April 21, 1810.
George Brown	Major	Lt. Col. 9th Caçadores	April 21, 1810.
John Austin	Major	Lt. Colonel	May 11, 1810, Assist. Quarter Master Gen.
A. Crookshanks	Major	Lt. Col. 12th Caçador.	May 16, 1810.
A. W. Campbell	Major	Lt. Col. 4th Infantry	June 4, 1810.
H. F. Muller	Lt. Colonel	Lt. Col. 5th. Infantry	August 4, 1810.
W. P. Carroll	Lt. Colonel		Brigadier General in Spain.
Maxwell Grant	Captain	Lt. Col. 6th Infantry	June 30, 1810.
William Warre	Major	Lt. Col. & A. D. C. } to the Com. in Chief }	
Richard Armstrong	Major	Lt. Col. 10th Caçador.	
Victor Arenchild	Captain	Major Artillery	March 31, 1809.
D. M'Niel.	Ditto	Major 12th Infantry	August 14, 1809.
St. John Travers	Ditto	Ditto 19th Infantry	Ditto.
George Hewet	Ditto	Ditto 24th Infantry	Ditto.
A. Dickson	Ditto	Ditto Artillery	Ditto.
John Prior	Ditto	Ditto 20th Infantry	October 16, 1809.
Ralph Ousley	Ditto	Ditto 18th Infantry	November 3, 1809.
John M'Donald	Ditto	Ditto 2d Infantry	November 15, 1809.
R. T. Harvey	Ditto	Ditto	Jan. 23, 1810, Assist. Quarter Master Gen.
John Rolt	Ditto	Ditto 13th Infantry	February 18, 1810.
Michael Murphy	Ditto	Major 15th Infantry	April 4, 1810.
L. H. Algeo	Ditto	Ditto 1st Caçadores	April 11, 1810.
William Birmingham	Ditto	Ditto 6th Caçadores	April 21, 1810.
John Carrol	Ditto	Ditto 5th Infantry	Ditto Commandant of Depôts
John Gommersal	Ditto	Ditto 16th Infantry	May 7, 1810.
James Miller	Ditto	Ditto 23d Infantry	Ditto.
E. K. Williams	Ditto	Ditto 4th Caçadores	Ditto.
Alexander Anderson	Ditto	Ditto 11th Infantry	May 24, 1810.
Charles Trapps	Ditto	Ditto 7th Infantry	June 20, 1810.
Honorable E. Butler	Ditto	Ditto 9th Infantry	June 22, 1810.
Thomas St. Clair	Ditto	Ditto 21st Infantry	Ditto.
George White	Ditto	Ditto 10th Cavalry	July 7, 1810.
C. W. Dance	Ditto	Ditto 6th Cavalry	July 12, 1810.
Peter Fearon	Ditto	Ditto 7th Caçadores	July 22, 1810.
James Rowan	Ditto	Ditto 22d Infantry	August 4, 1810.
Edward Ovens	Ditto	Ditto 3d Infantry	September 3, 1810.
D. St. Leger Hill	Ditto	Ditto 8th Caçadores	September 26, 1810.
D. Donahoe	Ditto	Major 10th Infantry	October 22, 1810.
G. H. Zuchlke	Ditto	Ditto 2d Caçadores	Ditto.
Charles Kilshaw	Ditto	Ditto	Nov. 16, 1810, Assistant Quarter Master.
Richard Carroll	Ditto	Ditto 5th Infantry	March 1, 1811.
T. W. Beatty	Ditto	Ditto 24th Infantry	Ditto.
Henry Windham	Ditto	Ditto 8th Cavalry	April 5, 1811.

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Officers Names.	Rank in the British Army.	Rank in the Portuguese Army.	Date of Portuguese Commission and Staff Appointment.
T. W. Green	Captain	Major 10th Caçadores	May, 1811.
— Wood	Ditto	Ditto 12th Caçadores	May, 1811.
John Campbell	Ditto	Ditto 17th Infantry	May, 1811.
J. N. Charles	Lientenant	Captain	September 14, 1808, Aid-du-Camp.
T. S. Little	Ditto	Ditto 7th Caçadores	December 17, 1808.
Charles Western	Ditto	Ditto 8th Caçadores	December 27, 1808.
W. H. Sewel	Ditto	Ditto	Mar. 24, 1809, A. D. C. to the Com. in Chief.
George Waddington	Ditto	Ditto 4th Infantry	March 24, 1809.
Henry Belson	Ditto	Ditto 19th Infantry	Ditto.
William De Linstow	Ditto	Ditto	March 30, 1809, Aid-du-Camp.
C. M. Clenchy	Ditto	Ditto 3d Infantry	April 14, 1809.
Thomas Smith	Ditto	Captain 3d Infantry	Ditto.
Thomas O'Neil	Ditto	Ditto 15th Infantry	Ditto.
C. F. Fitzgerald	Ditto	Ditto 15th Infantry	Ditto.
George Murphy	Ditto	Ditto 16th Infantry	Ditto.
Hugh Lumley	Ditto	Ditto 18th Infantry	Ditto.
Orlando Jones	Ditto	Ditto 3d Infantry	Ditto.
Robert Ray	Ditto	Ditto 2d Infantry	May 12, 1809.
Alexander Adams	Ditto	Ditto 6th Infantry	August 14, 1809.
D. Graham	Ditto	Ditto 6th Infantry	Ditto.
Hugh Hay Rose	Ditto	Ditto 10th Infantry	Ditto.
T. M. Harrison	Ditto	Ditto 10th Infantry	Ditto.
William Charters	Ditto	Ditto 11th Infantry	Ditto.
William White	Ditto	Ditto 12th Infantry	Ditto.
W. H. Thornton	Ditto	Ditto 12th Infantry	Ditto.
Angus Fraser	Ditto	Ditto 18th Infantry	Ditto.
E. S. Marley	Ditto	Ditto 8th Infantry	October 27, 1809.
Thomas Banbury	Ditto	Ditto 20th Infantry	Ditto.
John Pigott	Ditto	Ditto 22d Infantry	November 3, 1809.
Robert Arnaud	Ditto	Ditto 13th Infantry	January 10, 1809.
Peter M'Arthur	Ditto	Ditto 14th Infantry	March 12, 1810.
George Cresswell	Ditto	Ditto 17th Infantry	Ditto.
Robert Maxwell	Ditto	Ditto 17th Infantry	Ditto.
David Skeil	Ditto	Ditto 22d Infantry	Ditto.
Henry Perry	Ditto	Ditto 5th Caçadores	Ditto.
Thomas Peacocke	Ditto	Ditto 23d Infantry	April 11, 1810.
T. G. King	Ditto	Ditto 23d Infantry	Ditto.
D. M'Gibbon	Ditto	Ditto 2d Infantry	April 21, 1810.
R. M'Donald	Ditto	Ditto 4th Infantry	Ditto.
John Elgie	Ditto	Ditto 5th Infantry	Ditto.
A. Gregory	Ditto	Ditto 16th Infantry	Ditto.
W. H. Hollis	Ditto	Ditto 4th Caçadores	Ditto.
J. B. Jermyn	Ditto	Ditto 21st Infantry	April 27, 1810.
James Dodwell	Ditto	Ditto 5th Cavalry	Ditto.
James Johnstone	Ditto	Ditto 5th Infantry	May 7, 1810.
Charles Waldron	Ditto	Ditto 11th Infantry	Ditto.
William Quade	Ditto	Ditto 1st Infantry	May 16, 1810.
Thomas Budd	Ditto	Ditto 19th Infantry	June 20, 1810.
J. M. Towley	Ditto	Captain 24th Infantry	June 20, 1810.
Hugh Owen	Ditto	Ditto 1st Cavalry	June 30, 1810.

Officers Names.	Rank in the British Army.	Rank in the Portuguese Army.	Date of Portuguese Commission and Staff Appointment.
William Cotton	Lieutenant	Captain 9th Infantry	July 12, 1810.
W. W. Cheslyn	Ditto	Ditto 13th Infantry	Ditto
Samuel Hawkins	Ditto	Ditto 6th Cavalry	July 22, 1810
F. Armstrong	Ditto	Ditto 7th Infantry	August 4, 1810.
Thomas Sherventon	Ditto	Ditto 7th Infantry	September 3, 1810.
John Maher	Ditto	Ditto 8th Infantry	September 26, 1810.
Robert Haddock	Ditto	Ditto 12th Caçadores	Ditto.
William Brown	Ditto	Ditto Artillery	October 22, 1810.
William Graham	Ditto	Ditto 1st Infantry	November 3, 1810.
D. M'Donald	Ditto	Ditto 16th Infantry	Ditto.
E. R. Manners Malloy	Ensign	Ditto.	Nov. 14, A. D. C. to the Com. in Chief.
Charles Heatley	Lieutenant	Ditto 15th Infantry	November 14, 1810.
George Lennon	Ditto	Ditto 24th Infantry	Ditto.
C. B. Turner	Ditto	Ditto 2d Caçadores	Ditto.
Thomas Boyd	Captain	Ditto 10th Cavalry	Ditto.
J. M'Namara	Lieutenant	Ditto 5th Infantry	December 15, 1810.
V. K. Lovett	Ditto	Ditto 14th Infantry	Ditto.
Fredrick Watson	Ditto	Ditto 5th Cavalry	Ditto.
E. Brackenburgh	Ditto	Ditto 15th Infantry	December 29, 1810.
William Fisher	Ditto	Ditto 24th Infantry	Ditto.
R. P. Stewart	Ditto	Ditto 2d Caçadores	Ditto.
Henry Blake	Ditto	Ditto 24th Infantry	January 16, 1811.
R. O. Fenwick	Ditto	Ditto 3d Cavalry	Ditto.
Samuel Barber	Ditto	Ditto 8th Cavalry	January 29, 1811.
William Chapman	Ditto	Ditto 1st Caçadores	February 11, 1811.
R. V. Derengy	Ditto	Ditto 7th Caçadores	Ditto.
Thomas Lalor	Ditto	Ditto 5th Caçadores	March 1, 1811.
F. Wardlaw	Ditto	Ditto 4th Caçadores	March 6, 1811.
Richard Branton	Ditto	Ditto 6th Caçadores	Ditto.
W. H. Temple	Ditto	Ditto 6th Caçadores	Ditto.
N. Calthaut	Ditto	Ditto	March 28, 1811, Aid-du-Camp.
Dugald Campbell	Ditto	Ditto 2d Infantry	April 5, 1811.
W. S. Connor	Ditto	Ditto 8th Infantry	Ditto.
William Dobbin	Ditto	Ditto 3d Caçadores	Ditto.
J. D. Franklin	Ditto	Ditto 22d Infantry	Ditto.
W. O'Hara	Ditto	Ditto 7th Caçadores	Ditto.
C. Cummings	Ditto	Ditto 9th Caçadores	Ditto.
James Robinson	Ditto	Ditto	Assistant Military Secretary.
John Grant	Cornet	Lt. Colonel	Dec. 6, 1809, Commandant of Guerillas.
E. B. Daubruaw	Ditto	Captain	January 28, 1809.
John Green	Ensign	Lieut. 12th Infantry	February 18, 1810.
George Phiffin	Ditto	Ditto 19th Infantry	May 7, 1810.
A. Campbell	Ditto	Ditto 4th Infantry	July 22, 1810.
W. Murphy	Ditto	Ditto 8th Infantry	October 22, 1810.
B. Casey	Ditto	Ditto 14th Infantry	November 3, 1810.
B. Crangey	Ditto	Ditto 20th Infantry	Ditto.
F. Mitchell	Ditto	Ditto 22d Infantry	February 11, 1811.
— Brumigg	Ditto	Ditto 3d Caçadores	March 1, 1811.
T. H. Hardcastle	Ditto	Ditto 7th Caçadores	Ditto.

Officers Names.	Rank in the British Army.	Rank in the Portuguese Army.	Date of Portuguese Commission and Staff Appointment.
William Ferguson	Insp. of Hos.	Insp. Gen. of Mil. Hos.	February, 1810.
Augustus West	Staff Surg.	Assist. Insp. of Hosp.	
John Callander	Ditto	Ditto	
Edward Keating, M. D.	Ditto	Ditto	
John Griffith	Ditto	Ditto	
Andrew Halliday	Ditto	Ditto	
George Morse	Ditto	Ditto	
Henry Robertson, M. D.	Ditto	Ditto	
Fredrick Jebb	Ditto	Ditto	
William Thomas	Ditto	Ditto	
John Clarke, M. D.	Ditto	Ditto	
William Wynn	Ditto	Ditto	
John C. Laisne	Ditto	Ditto	

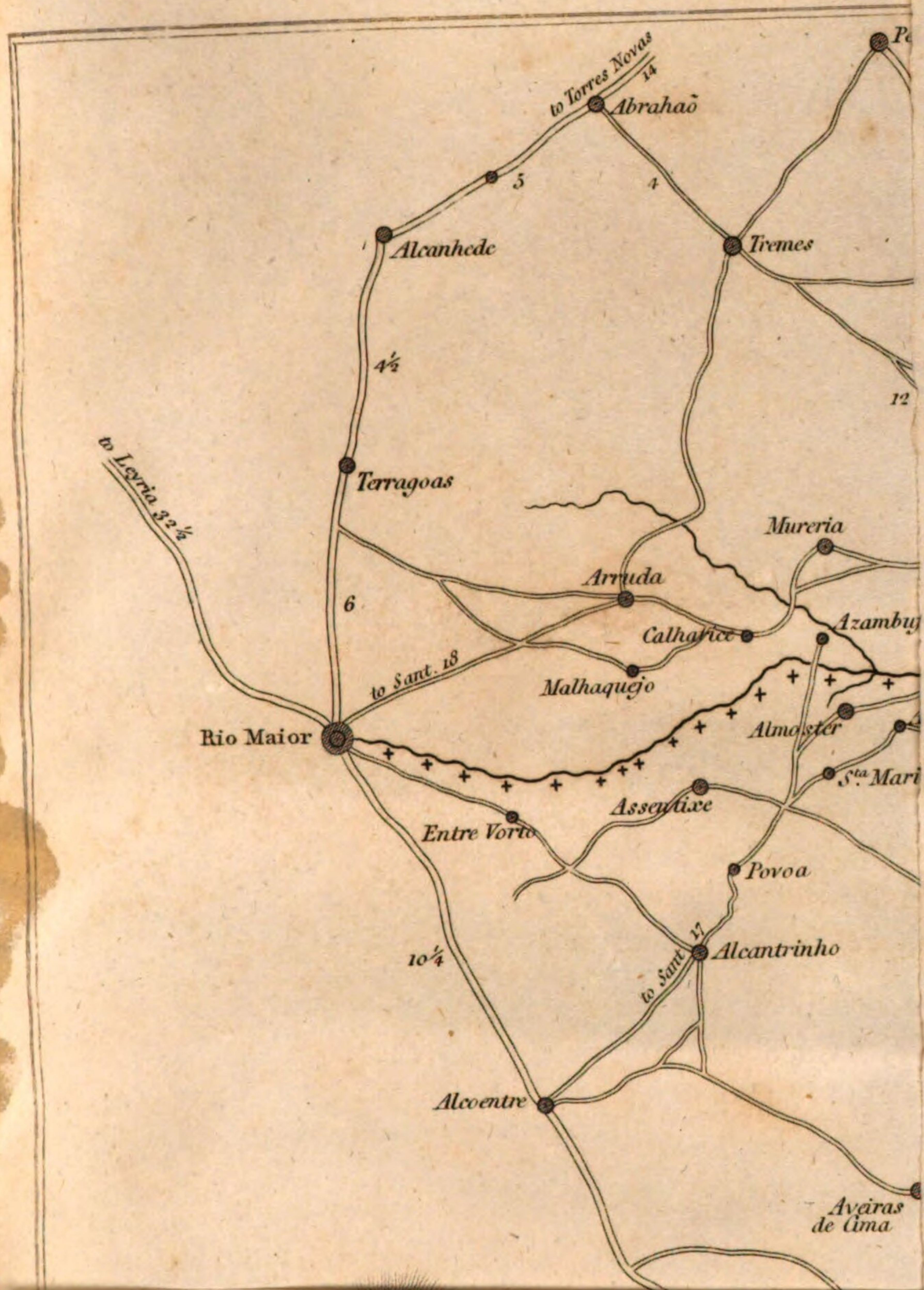
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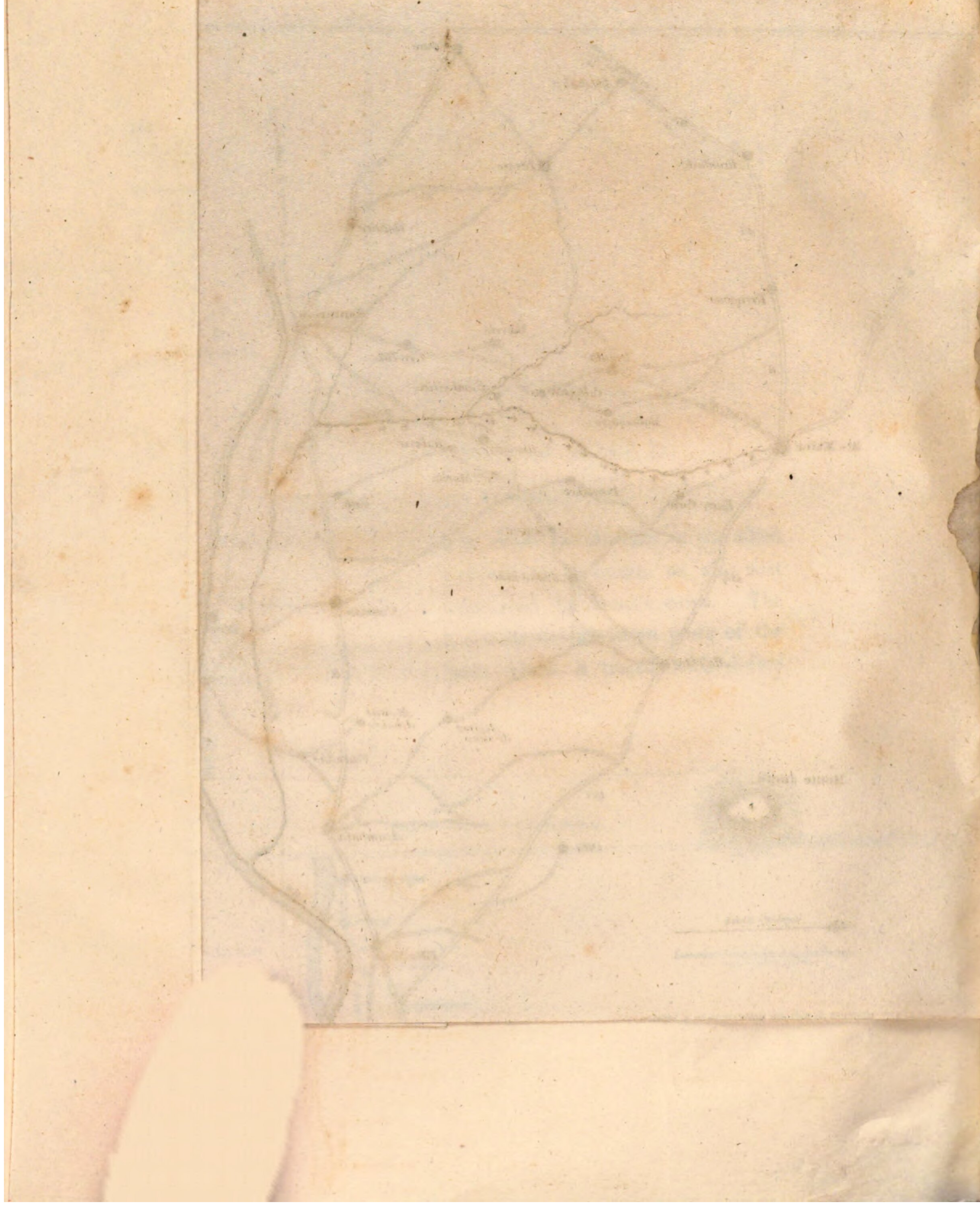
EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

This plate is given to show the position of the allied army after Massena's retreat to Salsburgh, as also that part of the country occupied by Junot's corps. The river Maier, or Major, divided the advanced posts of the two armies at that part, which is traced with dotted lines.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

THIS plate is given to show the position of the allied army, after Massena's retreat to Santarem, as also that part of the country occupied by Junot's corps. The river Maior, or Major, divided the advanced posts of the two armies at that part, which is traced with dotted lines.





EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

A map of the river Major, where it formed the boundary of the British lines, in which the fords are particularly marked for the purpose of showing at what places the troops might have crossed in any attack upon the enemy's position.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

A MAP of the river Major, where it formed the boundary of the British lines, in which the fords are particularly marked, for the purpose of showing at what places the troops might have crossed in any attack upon the enemy's position.

That part of the
RIVER MAJOR
which divided the two Armies
during the period that
MASSENA occupied SANTAREM.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

This plate is given as a plan of the principal movements of the allied army under General Lord Viscount Wellington, while engaged with the French forces under Marshal Massena, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of May, 1811.

The red columns denote the allied British and Portuguese troops. The figures mark the division of the army to which each column belongs. The dotted lines show the movements of the columns.

The yellow columns denote the position of the Spanish Grenadiers under Don Julian Sanchez.

The blue columns denote the French army. The figures mark the corps to which the columns belonged. The dotted lines show the movements of the columns; and the sword the points at which the two armies were principally engaged.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

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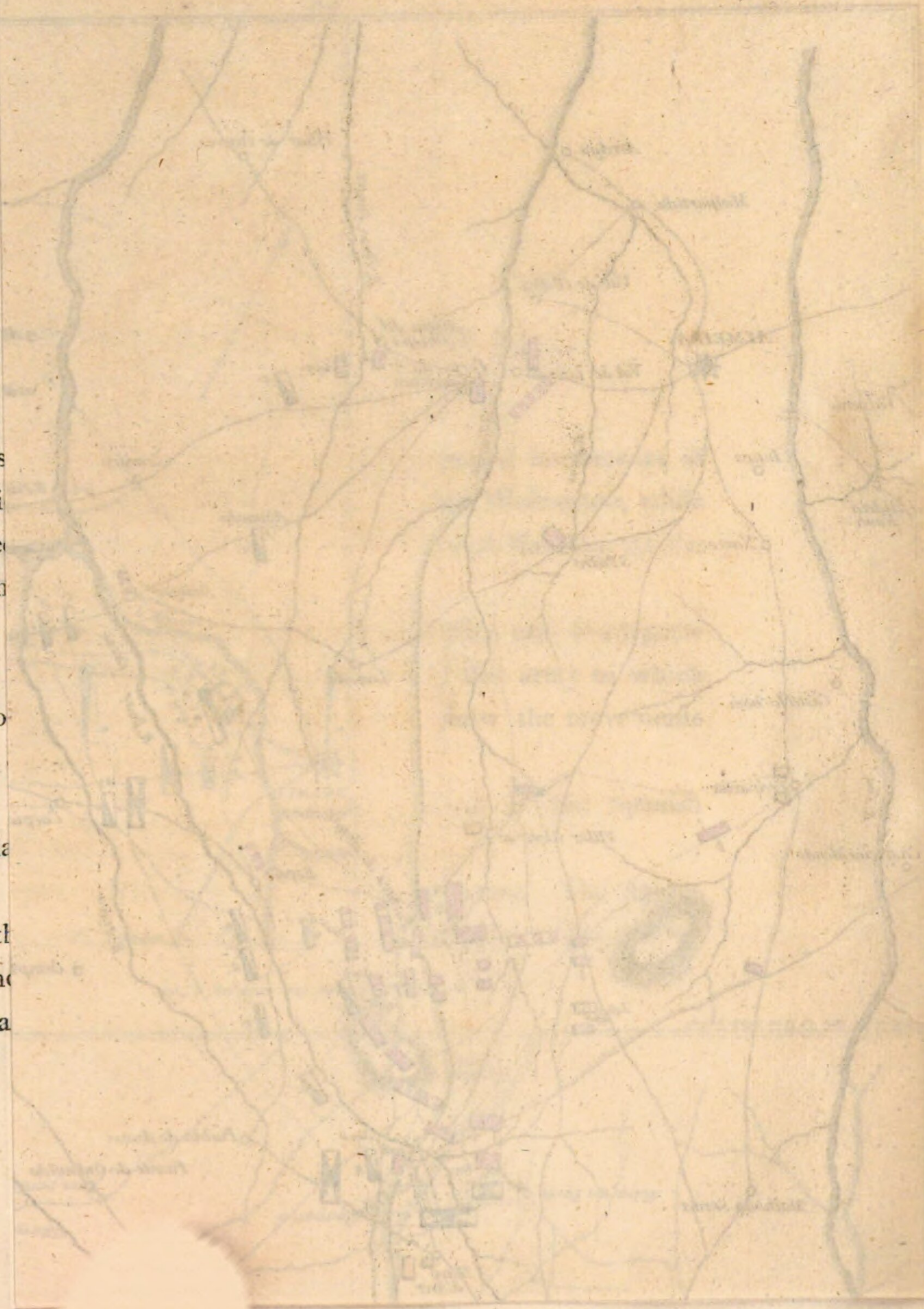
The red columns denote the allied British and Portuguese troops. The figures mark the division of the army to which each column belonged. The dotted lines show the movements of the columns.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

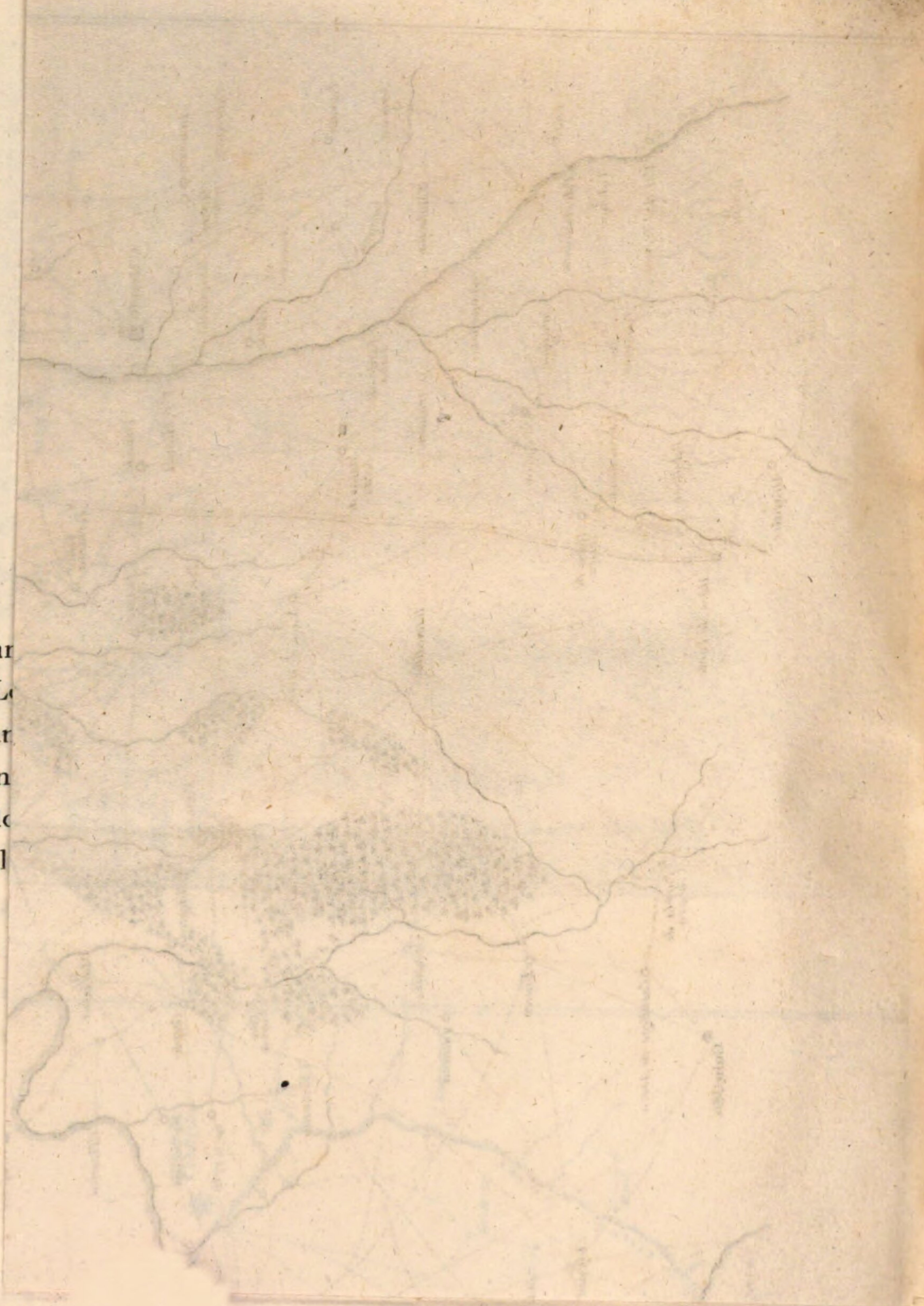
This plate, which is a map of the country between Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, is given to show the impossibility of Lord Wellington's attacking the French army last year, with any advantage, particularly the cavalry's great superiority in cavalry is considered. Though intersected with rivers, the dotted lines show that this part of the country is traversable in almost every direction, and by every arm.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

THIS plate, which is a map of the country between Almeida and Cidade Rodrigo, is given to show the impossibility of Lord Wellington's attacking the French army last year, with any advantage, particularly when the enemy's great superiority in cavalry is considered. Though intersected with rivers, the dotted lines show that this part of the country is traversable in almost every direction, and by every arm.



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EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

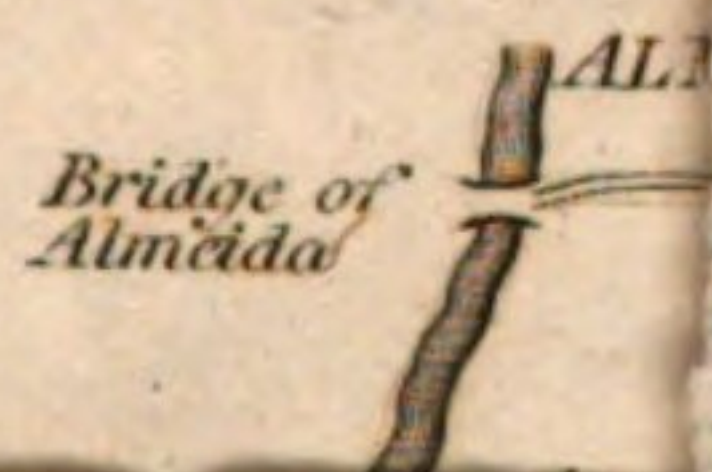
This plate is given to show the various places at which the river Aeneas is fordable for cavalry and infantry. The country between that river and the sea is green, and the dotted line shows the road which General Bismarck took in his escape from Aeneas.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

THIS plate is given to show the various places at which the river Agueda is fordable for cavalry and infantry. The country between that river and the Coa is also given, and the dotted lines show the rout which General Brennier took in his escape from Almeida.

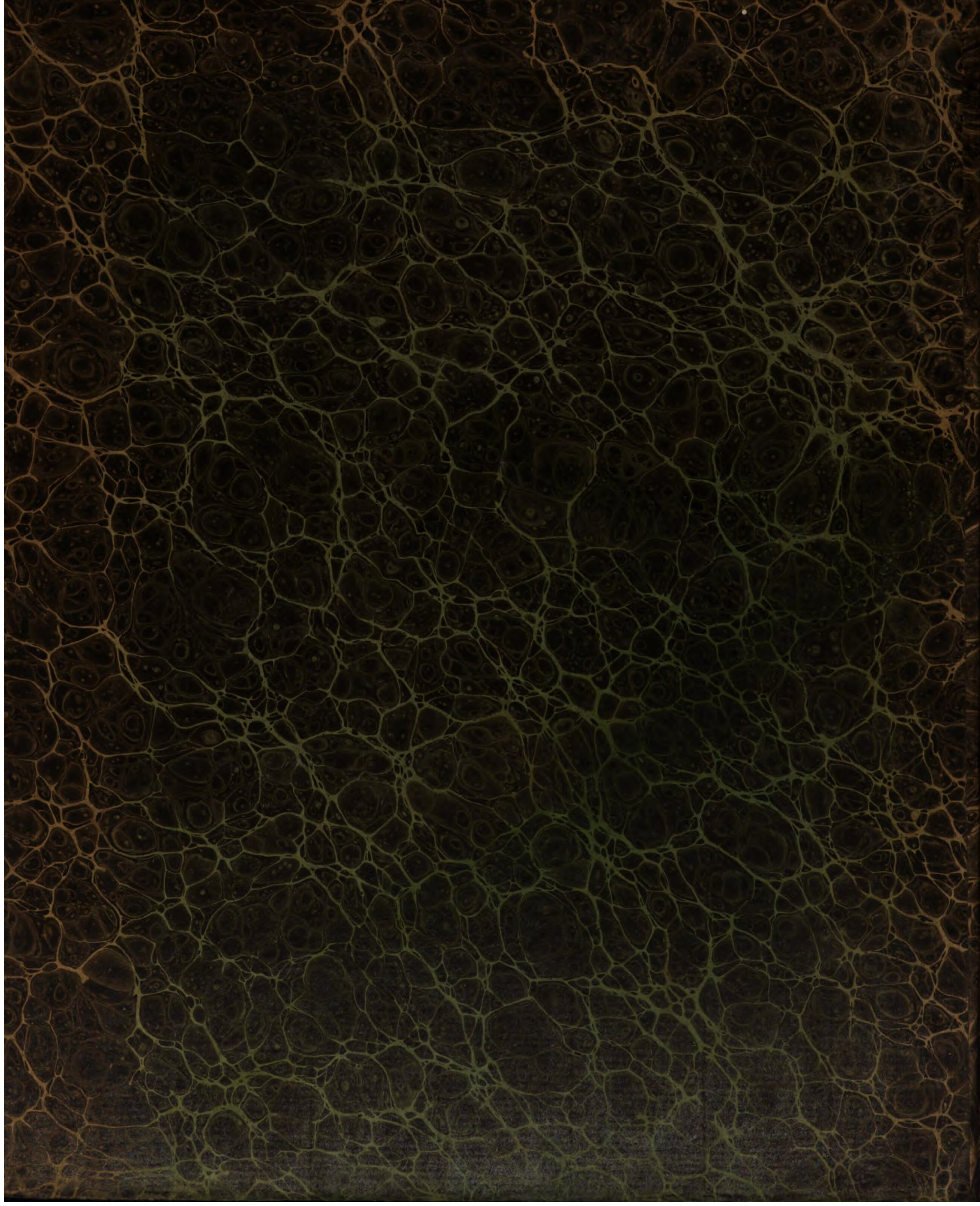
A MAP
of the
RIVER AGUEDA
from
CIUDAD RODRIGO
to its junction
with the DOURO.

*NB. The croised line between Almeida & Ciudad Rodrigo, sh^{ws}
route which was taken by Gen^l Brennier on his escape from*



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Halliday, Andrew

Observations on the present state of the Portuguese Army

London 1811

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